The Irish Times.

AND DAILY ADVERTISER.

VOL. I. No. 231. SUBSCRIPTION {STAMPED.......... £2 12 0 / UN-STAMPED..... 1 6 0} DUBLIN, SATURDAY, JAN 28, 1860. PRICE ONE PENNY.

Public Notices.

THEATRE ROYAL, DUBLIN. On This (SATURDAY) EVENING, JANUARY 28th, 1860. The Performances will commence with the Comic Drama of the HUSBAND OF MY HEART.

The Duke de Fronsac - Mr. Chas. Vincent
Brioche - Mr. S. Calhaem
The Duchess de Fronsac - Miss Cleveland
Eugenie - Mrs. Burkinshaw

To conclude with the New Grand Christmas Pantomime of I'M KING OF THE CASTLE; or, HARLEQUIN PRINCE DIAMOND AND THE PRINCESS BRIGHTEYES.

The Opening written and invented by Alfred Crowquill; the Overture and Music composed, selected, and arranged by Mr. Levey; the Scenery by Mr. Charles Parker, Mr. William Glover, and assistants; the Mechanical Changes, Tricks, &c., invented by Mr. Bradwell.

THE HARLEQUINADE.

Harlequin .. Mr. Powell.
Clown .. Herr Deani.
Pantaloon .. Mr. Joseph Morris.
Columbines .. Miss Julia Lamb and Miss Horne.

Doors open at a quarter to Seven; Performance to commence at a quarter past Seven.

Box-office open from 11 to 4 daily, where places may be secured. Private Boxes £1 5s.—£1 10s.—£2. Dress Circle 3s. Second do. 2s. Pit 1s. Lower Gallery 6d. Upper Gallery 3d.

Children under 12 years of age admitted at Second Price to Boxes and Pit only. No Money Returned.

THEATRE ROYAL. FIFTH GRAND JUVENILE NIGHT. On TUESDAY, JAN. 31st.

For the convenience of persons residing at a distance, and the Juvenile Branches of Families, the performances will commence at seven o'clock, and be so arranged that the Pantomime will terminate at a quarter past 10 o'clock.

The performances to commence with TWICE KILLED, and to conclude with the PANTOMIME.

THE QUEEN'S ROYAL THEATRE. On This (SATURDAY) EVENING, JAN. 28th, 1860. Performances will commence with a powerful Drama in 2 Acts, entitled the SHADOW ON THE WALL.

Sir Marmaduke Huntley - Mr. J. Stinton
Bill Stamp - Mr. W. Ellerton
Cicely - Miss Annie Parrker
Jenny - Miss Minnie Davis

To be succeeded by the Grand Christmas Pantomime, founded on Crofton Croker's celebrated Irish Legend, with Three Original Scenes, from the pen of John Duggan, Esq., of this city, entitled THE MAN IN THE MOON; or, DANIEL O'ROURKE AND THE EAGLE.

New Medley Overture and Music Composed, Selected, and Arranged by Mr. M. Connolly. The New Scenery, Celestial and Terrestrial, Designed and Painted by Mr. Weir. The Machinery, Tricks, and Transformations by Messrs. Johnston and Lee. The whole produced under the immediate direction of Mr. H. Webb and Mr. J. Stinton.

GRAND TALISMANIC TRANSFORMATION:

Clown - Mr. H. Wright | Sprites, - The Brothers Ridley
Pantaloon - Mr. Halford | Harlequin, Mr. James Duff
Columbine, Miss Merriton.

To conclude with the celebrated Drama, entitled LOVE AND HONOUR.

General Loverule - Mr. J. Stinton
Edward - Mr. G. Vincent
Lockbrain - Mr. W. Ellerton
Susanna - Miss Annie Parker

Boxes, 2s.; Pit 1s.; Lower Gallery, 6d.; Upper ditto, 3d. Second Price at Nine o'clock—Boxes, 1s.; Pit, 6d.

Children under Twelve Half-price to Boxes and Pit.

GREAT PRIZE DRAWING OF ONE THOUSAND POUNDS, IN PRIZES OF £300, £200, £100, £100, £50, £50, £50, £50, £50, £50, for the Improvement of BARRINGTON'S HOSPITAL, LIMERICK.

TRUSTEES: Alderman William Fitzgerald, Mayor of Limerick, Edward Murphy, Esq., High Sheriff of Limerick.

TREASURER: THE PROVINCIAL BANK.

HONORARY SECRETARY: Doctor Gore, J.P., 79, George-street, Surgeon to the Hospital.

The Trustees have Lodged in Bank £1,000 to the credit of the Fund, and for the Prizes.

The Drawing to be conducted on the Art Union principle, under the exclusive charge of the Trustees, in presence of the Hospital Committee and Ticket-holders, at the Athenæum, Limerick. Tickets limited to 2,400.

Application to be made to ALDERMAN W. FITZGERALD, Mayor of Limerick, 116, George-street, as soon as possible, as the sale of Tickets exceeds 100 daily, enclosing £1, or post-office order, and a stamped envelope, with the name and address of the applicant clearly written thereon.

Immediately after the Drawing the Trustees will transmit to the successful Ticket-holders the amounts respectively drawn. If the Tickets are all sold in time, the drawing will take place on the 14th of February.

W. R. GORE, M.D. and J.P., Honorary Secretary.
Limerick, January, 1860.

SYSTEMATIC BENEFICENCE. The Rev. ROBT. G. CATHER, A.M., will (D.V.) deliver A LECTURE on the above subject in the METROPOLITAN HALL, LOWER ABBEY-STREET, on THURSDAY EVENING NEXT, FEB. 2nd, at EIGHT o'clock, p.m. Alderman ATKINSON will preside. Tickets—Reserved Seats, 1s.; Gallery, 6d. To be had at the door.

GENERAL PRAYER MEETINGS are being held Daily at 4 o'clock, at the Dorset Institution, Sackville-street. These meetings have continued from the Second Week in this Month, and Christians of all denominations pray for Spiritual blessings. It is hoped that this advertisement will be sufficient for any who may yet be awaiting a more formal or personal invitation, as both ministers and people are all welcome, and the invitation to take part in these meetings is open to all brethren, without name or distinction.

TRINITY COLLEGE—MODERN LANGUAGES. The Professors give notice that they are about forming some New Classes, in addition to those already in operation. Gentlemen not connected with College may join these classes, which have been found very successful to candidates for Competitive Examination. Information as to terms, &c., may be obtained from the Rev Dr. Abeltshauser, No. 9, and Signor Marani, No. 5, Trinity College.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL, AND DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP. Mr. RICHARD GRAVES, Solicitor, having dissolved partnership with Mr. Tully M'Kenny, has removed his Offices from No. 107, Capel-street, to 22, LOWER ORMOND-QUAY. And Mr. Graves begs to inform the profession and the public that he has ceased to have any connection with Mr. M'Kenny, and that Mr. Hugh Heeney has ceased to be in Mr. Graves' employment. 26th January, 1860.

MR. HUGH HEENEY begs to inform his Friends and the Public, that he has lately withdrawn himself altogether from connexion with Mr. GRAVES, late of 107, Capel-street, with whom he has now no interference whatever.

A PUBLIC MEETING ON THE PERMISSIVE BILL to prohibit the traffic in Intoxicating Drinks will be held in the Round-room, Rotundo, on Monday, the 30th instant, at 8 o'clock p.m. Professor Allen, late of New York, Rev. G. W. Dalton, and Rev. Maurice Neligan, will take part in the proceedings. Admission Free. Tickets to the Reserved Seats to be had at the Office of the Dublin Committee, 12, Eustace-street.

TO BUILDERS.—Proposals will be received from competent Builders for the Erection of a Gallery in the Round-room of the Rotundo, agreeable to Plans and Specifications, to be seen at the Office of Mr. SANDHAM SYMES, Architect, 58, Lower Dominick-street. Tenders to be endorsed "Gallery, Rotundo," and forwarded on or before 2nd February, to the Registrar of the Lying-in Hospital, Great Britain-street. The Governors do not bind themselves to accept the lowest, or any Tender. (By order) J. G. STRICKLAND, Registrar.

BRITISH AND IRISH STEAMPACKET COMPANY. A Dividend at the rate of six per cent. per annum, free of Income-tax, for the half-year ended the 31st of December, 1859, has been declared; payable on and after Wednesday, the First day of February next, unto which day the Transfer Books are closed. (By order) W. J. EGAN, Secretary. Office, 46, North-wall, Dublin, January 18th, 1860.

ST. AUBYN MINERAL COMPANY (Limited).—Capital, £60,000, in 60,000 shares of £1 each. Deposit, 2s. per share and 3s. per share on allotment. Unless 40,000 shares are subscribed for, the deposits paid will be returned in full. Purser—R. R. Michell, Esq., Marazion. Local Manager—Capt. Richards. Bankers—Union Bank of London, Prince's-street. Brokers—Messrs. Field, Son, and Wood, 9, Warnford-court. Offices—11, Pancras-lane, Queen-street, Cheapside.

This Company is formed for the purpose of re-working a very valuable mine in the west of Cornwall, hitherto known as Pemberthy Crofts.

The property is situate (as will be seen from the map accompanying the prospectus) in the midst of several very productive and important mines, among which may be more particularly mentioned Wheal Charlotte Grylls, Tolvadden, Treloweth, and others.

Prospectuses, with full reports by Captains Charles Thomas, of Dolcoath Mines, Camborne; James Pope, of Wheal Bassett, Redruth; Richard Kendall, of Wheal Charlotte; and Michael Martin, late of Wheal Vor, can be obtained upon application to the brokers, or from the Secretary, at the office of the Company.

ST. AUBYN MINERAL COMPANY (Limited). The Directors of this Company hereby give notice, that no applications for shares will be received after Tuesday, the 24th Instant. No. 11, Pancras-lane, Queen-street, E.C.

REVERSIONARY INTEREST SOCIETY, No. 17 King's Arms-yard, Coleman-street, London, Jan. 17, 1860.—The Proprietors are requested to take notice, that a vacancy having occurred in the AUDITORSHIP of this Society, every Proprietor intending to become a Candidate for the vacant office must leave his name, and give notice of his intention in writing, at the Office of the Society within 30 days from the date hereof. (By order of the Board) C. G. CHRISTMAS, Secretary.

RESERVE FORCE OF ROYAL NAVAL VOLUNTEERS. LEAVE FOR LONG VOYAGES—Special Leave for Voyages exceeding Six Months will be granted to ALL VOLUNTEERS on the following Conditions:—

1. The Leave is to be for one Ship, and for one Voyage only at a time, and to be renewed for each Voyage. The Ports or Countries at which the Ship is to touch must be all specified, or if any of these are not specified the Voyage must be limited by the Articles to Twelve Months.
2. The Volunteer must have completed his Twenty-eight Days' Drill for the Year before the Leave will be given.
3. On an Emergency the Reserve may be called out for Service at Home or Abroad. If the Volunteer is then abroad, he must, if summoned, join any of H.M. Ships abroad; under the same penalties, in case of refusal, as in case of refusal to join in the United Kingdom.
4. The arrears of Retainer due will be paid on the Volunteer's return in the Ship for which Leave is given.
5. The Admiralty reserve power to withhold this Leave if at any time on an Emergency the Volunteers are required for the defence of the Country. They also reserve power to withhold the Leave at the end of each Volunteer's first Five Years of Service, when he may, if he pleases, quit the Force.
6. Subject to these Reservations, it is the intention of the Admiralty to grant Leave upon the above Conditions for the first Five Years of the Service of each Volunteer who joins the Reserve under the present Regulations.

AGE OF ADMISSION. During the Year 1860, the Age of Admission will be extended from 35 to 40.

For further information, apply to a Shipping Master, Board of Trade, Whitehall, December 12th, 1859.

LOST—BETWEEN HENRY-STREET, SACKVILLE-STREET, and GEORGE'S-STREET, a Leather Purse, containing Two Bank One Pounds, and some Silver. The number of Notes are known, and payment stopped. Any Person bringing same to 75, LOWER DORSET-STREET, will be rewarded.

ST. PETER'S PARISH. In pursuance of a requisition addressed to the Churchwarden, and calling upon them to convene a meeting of such of the Parishioners as might be anxious of testifying to the Rev. W. C. Greene their appreciation of his faithful and unwearied services, as late Curate of this Parish, and of presenting him with an address of congratulation on his promotion to the Parish of St. Michael; a very influential meeting of the Parishioners was held at St. Peter's Vestry-room, on Tuesday, 24th instant, for the purpose of considering the best means of effecting the above desirable objects—

THEOBALD A. PURCELL, Esq., Churchwarden, in the chair.

The requisition to the Churchwardens, and the advertisement calling the meeting, having been read, and apologies for their inability to attend the meeting having been received from Dr. Ledwich, senior Churchwarden; Messrs. Pennefather, Q.C., H. E. Chatterton, Q.C., Rock, J. L. Wharton, Bennett, Dr. Humphreys, &c., the following resolutions were unanimously agreed to:—

Proposed by Charles Andrews, Esq., seconded by Ferguson Hendley:—

Resolved—That the appointment of the Rev. W. C. Greene to the Parish of St. Michael affords an opportunity of which we most cheerfully avail ourselves of presenting him with an address of congratulation on his promotion, and, at the same time, expressive of our warm attachment to himself personally, and in testimony of our sincere appreciation of his services, as late Curate of St. Peter's Parish.

Proposed by Theophilus Jones, Esq., seconded by Francis Bessonet, Esq.:—

Resolved—That in order to mark more fully the estimation in which the Rev. W. C. Greene is held, as a faithful and ever zealous Minister, a subscription list be now opened, for the purpose of procuring a Testimonial for his acceptance, in token of our lasting regard and best wishes for his welfare.

Proposed by H. J. Leslie, Esq., seconded by George Magill, Esq.:—

Resolved—That the following be appointed a Committee to carry the foregoing resolutions into effect:—The Churchwardens, Admiral Jones, Theophilus Jones, W. Digges La Touche, Charles Andrews, Q.C.; R. S. Ireland, M.D.; Captain Jeffreys, H. J. Leslie, Q.C.; John Ringland, M.D.; Francis Bessonet, Q.C.; H. E. Chatterton, Q.C.; Francis W. Brady, Cheyne Brady, S. L. Bigger, M.D.; E. S. Trevor, J. L. Wharton, George Fleetwood, George Magill, Wm. Roberts, Thomas Hall, Ferguson Hendley, M.D.; J. P. Lamb, Thomas Jackson.

Resolved—That Ferguson Hendley and J. H. Wharton, Esqrs., be appointed Honorary Secretaries to the Committee, and Sub-Treasurers, by whom, or by any members of the Committee, Subscriptions will be received; as also at the Bank of Messrs. La Touche, & Co., Treasurers.

Proposed by Thomas Hall, Esq., seconded by R. S. Ireland

Resolved—That Mr. Purcell do leave the Chair; that Dr. Ringland be called thereto, and that the thanks of this meeting be given to the former Chairman, for his dignified conduct in presiding, and for the promptness with which he and his brother churchwardens acceded to the wishes of the requisionists.

JOHN RINGLAND, M.D., Chairman.
F. HENDLEY, J. H. WHARTON, } Hon. Secs.

In conformity with the second resolution, a subscription list having been opened, the following were received:—

	£	s.		£	s.
Charles Andrews, Esq, Q C	1	1	Humphreys, Esq, M D	1	1
Mrs. Atkinson	1	1	R S Ireland, Esq, M D	1	0
Francis Bessonet, Esq, Q C	2	2	Thos Jackson, Esq	1	0
S L Bigger, Esq, M.D	1	1	Captain Jeffreys,	1	0
S H Bolton, Esq	1	1	Admiral Jones	2	2
F W Brady, Esq	1	1	Theophilus Jones, Esq	2	0
Mrs F W Brady	0	10	J P Lamb, Esq	1	0
Cheyne Brady, Esq	1	1	Edward Ledwich, Esq	1	1
David Drew, Esq	0	10	H J Leslie, Esq, Q C	1	1
Wm Evans, Esq	1	0	W C Maclean, Esq	1	1

METROPOLITAN HALL. SPECIAL SERVICES.

SUNDAY NEXT, 3 o'clock afternoon, Sermon on the "Rich Fool," by the Rev. Robert G. Cather, Londonderry.

MONDAY NEXT, 8 o'clock p.m.. Prayer Meeting.

WEDNESDAY NEXT, 8 o'clock p.m., Sermon by the Rev. Baldwin Brown, London.

Admission Free to the Clergy and people of all denominations. Hymn Books at the door.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, LOWER ABBEY-STREET. On Sabbath Evening, January 29, Rev. S. G. MORRISON will deliver the Fifth of the present Course of Lectures, on the Work of the Holy Spirit, or a Night with Jesus, from the 3d chap. of St. John's Gospel, to which the Public are affectionately invited to attend.

MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY. PLOUGHING MATCH AT KILLUCAN, On WEDNESDAY, 1st FEBRUARY, 1860. On Wednesday, 1st February, 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Class Return Tickets, AT A SINGLE FARE FOR THE DOUBLE JOURNEY, Will be issued from all Stations to Killucan, and will be available for Return by any Train (according to Class), on the day of issue.

On Tuesday, 31st January, and Wednesday, 1st February, Horses and Ploughs for this Match will be carried Free from any Station to Killucan, and will be Returned Free on Wednesday, the 1st, and Thursday, the 2nd February, at Owners' risk, and on a written Certificate signed by the Secretary of the Westmeath Farming Society.

W. FORBES, Manager.
Broadstone, Dublin, 10th January, 1860.

Sermon.

THE DUBLIN PROVIDENCE HOME, 37, CHARLEMONT-STREET, An Asylum for Friendless Young Women of Good Character. A CHARITY SERMON in aid of the Funds of this Institution will be preached, God willing in MOLYNEUX ASYLUM, PETER-STREET, On SUNDAY EVENING NEXT, JANUARY 29, BY THE REV. MAURICE NELLIGAN, To which the attention of the Friends of the Institution, the Friends of Religion, and those desirous of ameliorating Society, is earnestly invited.

SERVICE TO COMMENCE AT 7 O'CLOCK.

For twenty-two years the Home has afforded an asylum to some thousands of destitute young women, and forwarded them to situations where they have been able to earn their bread in honest independence.

Contributions will be thankfully received by the Rev. Preacher, by any Protestant Clergyman in the City, by the Honorary Secretary, or by the Matron of the Institution, 37, Charlemont-street.

BAPTIST CHAPEL, LOWER ABBEY-STREET.—The Rev. G. C. CATHER, of Londonderry, will (D.V.) preach in the above place of worship, on To-Morrow Morning, at 12 o'clock noon.

Houses and Lands.

HOUSE, and Upwards of 19 Acres of Prime LAND, TO BE SOLD, situated within ten miles of the city, on the Bray line—the above having every requisite accommodation for a gentleman's residence, with every requisite appointment: stabling, cowhouse, poultry yard, with a well-stocked fish pond, a beautiful flower and fruit garden, being subject to no rent, with lease for 999 years. Application to Mr. BRADY, House and Commission Agent Office, 45, Abbey-street, Middle.

WANTED, A GOOD UNFURNISHED HOUSE AT KINGSTOWN. Apply to "B. R.," care of Mr. Byrne, 47, Lower Baggot-street.

STABLE FOR TWO HORSES, COACH-HOUSE, and good large LOFT, TO BE LET, for £4 per annum, near Mountjoy Square. Inquire at 15, Russell-street.

Lodgings.

TO GENTLEMEN.—FURNISHED APARTMENTS, No. 8, WARRINGTON-PLACE.—A Drawingroom, with Bedroom communicating. No children or other lodgers. Terms, 12s. 6d. per week.

TO BE LET, in a highly-respectable locality, within five minutes' walk of the General Post-office, a Front and Back Drawing-room, Unfurnished, with Kitchen, Coal-vault, and attendance, if required. Or, one or two gentlemen can be accommodated with Sitting-room and Bed-room Furnished, with attendance, and partial Board. The Apartments are large, airy, and neat. For address apply to "S. B M.," at the Office of this Paper.

UNFURNISHED LODGINGS.—Wanted, by a small, respectable Protestant family, without children, One Sitting-room and Three Bedrooms, with Kitchen, without any other Lodgers, and about ten minutes' walk of the General Post-Office. Rent not to exceed £26 per annum.—Address "Y. A., Lodgings," Office of this Paper.

Auctions.

COUNTY OF DUBLIN. SALE BY AUCTION, at CAPPAGH HOUSE, FINGLAS, four miles North of Dublin, on MONDAY, the 30th JAN., 1860, commencing at 12 o'clock.

Subscribers having sold for J. H. Peart, Esq., his interest in Cappagh, as lately advertised, are now further instructed to Sell by Auction the whole of the out-door Establishment, viz:—A large Dairy of milking and fattening cows in high condition; Weanling Calves, purely bred; Cumberland and Yorkshire Pigs, many of them prize animals; several Farm Horses, and well-bred Harness Mares and Ponies: 11 well bred Lambs; Sundry Tumbrels, Drays and Mountings, Ploughs, Harrows Gearing; Rollers, Turnip Cutters, Liquid Manure Cart, Feeding Troughs, Grubbers, a splendid Mowing Machine by Burgess and Key, Hay Rakes by Smith and Ashby, Winnowing Machine, Washing Machine, Steamer with two Tubs, a Norway Fir Pump, and divers minor Implements; a fashionable Dog-cart by O'Neill, to carry four; an elegant one-horse Domestic Carriage, and a large quantity of Mangel Wurzel, in lots of one ton and upwards, to suit Purchasers; Sundry Wooden Arches for Roofing, and Roofing Felt.

The whole of the Chattels will be found practically useful, and well worthy the attention of the farming interest.

Terms Cash. Purchasers to pay 5 per cent. Auction Fees.
GANLY, SONS, AND PARKER, USHER'S QUAY, DUBLIN, AND LONGFORD.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION AT THE BROKER'S OFFICE, COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS, DUBLIN, on the 21st day of FEBRUARY next, at the hour of One o'clock in the Afternoon, by order of HENRY BROWN, Esq., of No. 2, College-Green, Dublin, Liquidator of the Royal Irish Fisheries Company (Limited).

LOT NO. 1.

All the Estate, Right, Title, and Interest of JAMES EDWARD STOPFORD, Esq., as Managing Director of said Company in a lot of Ground, Store and Premises on the Merchant's Road, leading from Eyre-square to the New Quay in the town of Galway, containing in front to said road 54 feet, including half the party walls on the east and west sides; in the rear 60 feet, and in depth, from front to rear, on the east side 140 feet, and on the west side 124 feet, be the said several admeasurements more or less.

LOT NO. 2.

A most valuable Plot of Ground fronting the new Floating Dock, containing 150 feet lineal frontage to said dock, and adjoining Mr. Yorke's holding.

Lot No. 1, as held under lease dated 27th September, 1820, for three lives (all in being) or 61 years, from 25th March, 1817, at a yearly rent of £5 17s. Irish, equivalent to £5 8s. British currency.

A large sum has been expended on this Lot in the erection of Stores, Sail Loft, and other conveniences, suitable for ship building, for which, or any other line of business requiring room, the concerns are well circumstanced. The late owner paid £250 for the interest in the lease, and expended since upwards of £300 on the concerns.

Lot No. 2 is held under agreement for a lease from the Galway Harbour Commissioners, and the Commissioners of Public Works in Ireland, for a term of 90 years; yearly rent, £26 5s.

This Lot, by reason of its fronting the new Floating Dock, where ships of the largest tonnage can lie, its proximity to, and being in line with the extensive building in course of erection by the Great Western and Atlantic Steamship Company, renders it a most valuable plot for any business requiring space; besides, it also forms part of the rear boundary of Lot No. 1, which, if taken with it, would afford a double front.

The foregoing lots will be sold together or separately.

The abstract of Title and Conditions of Sale can be seen at the offices of the Liquidator, No. 2, College-green, or of his Solicitor, J. T. Scallan, Esq., Chambers, 9, Westmoreland-street, or at the Office of

JAMES FOXALL, Broker.
Commercial Buildings, Dublin.

Carriages &c.

FOR SALE, at ROBERT E. GRADY'S Coach Factory, 38, DAWSON-STREET (opposite the Mansion House Gardens), A light London-built Clarence, with pole, bar, and shafts. A Segmental Brougham. A Clarence Brougham. A Fashionable Pilentum; forms a close carriage. A Pony Phaeton. A Victoria Phaeton, with turn-over seat. An Albert Phaeton. A Sporting Phaeton. A Dog Cart Phaeton. A Stanhope Phaeton. A first-class Mail Phaeton, with Harness to match. A Domestic Phaeton. A Lady's Phaeton, with driver's seat. An excellent Tax Cart. A light Gig. A Stanhope Gig. A light-running Coach Car.

Carriages of every description to Let, with option of purchase

COACH FACTORY, 167, GREAT BRUNSWICK-STREET. The Nobility, Gentry, and the numerous Patrons of the late William Browne are most respectfully informed the business of the Establishment will be continued by his son, JESSOP BROWNE, with the assistance and management of his uncle, Mr. THOMAS BROWNE, when they hope, by close attention, punctuality, and a strict adherence to the system hitherto adopted, to merit a continuance of that patronage so liberally bestowed on the late William Browne.

CARRIAGES FOR SALE.

A light Double Brougham, suited for One Horse.
A compact Double Phaeton, forms a close Carriage at pleasure.
A very superior Waggonett, built by Tuller of Bath.
An elegant Sociable, with caned body, the property of a Nobleman.
A light four-wheeled Drag for One Horse, on the American principle.
A light Omnibus for One Horse, to carry six persons.
An Inside Car, equal to new, built by a first-rate maker.
A single Break in good order.

N.B.—Those Carriages will all be engaged perfect; also, a new Outside Car, best finish.

Money.

LOANS ON PERSONAL SECURITY, of from £100 to £500, granted to Insurers in the Dublin Agency to the BRITISH COMMERCIAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON. Established A.D. 1820.

Notwithstanding which the Premiums are as moderate as those of other Offices of equal long standing and respectability.

BENTLEY AND SON, SOLE AGENTS FOR DUBLIN, AND CHIEF AGENTS FOR IRELAND, 110, GRAFTON-STREET.

MILITARY or other GENTLEMEN can have their Bills promptly discounted, by applying personally, or by letter, at 44, York-Street. Office hours—1 till 4 o'clock.

Insurances.

ENGLISH AND IRISH CHURCH AND UNIVERSITY LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY. WITH WHICH ARE UNITED THE "ENGINEERS'," "HOUSEHOLDERS'," AND "AGE" ASSURANCE COMPANIES.

OFFICES— {345, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.; 90, HIGH-STREET, OXFORD; AND 109, GRAFTON-STREET, DUBLIN.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF LIFE ASSURANCE UNDERTAKEN AT MODERATE RATES; IMMEDIATE, DEFERRED, AND CONTINGENT ANNUITIES AND ENDOWMENTS.

Tables of Rates, Forms of Application for Shares and Assurances, and every information may be obtained on application to the Resident Secretary.

N.B.—REGULATIONS RESPECTING SCHOLARSHIPS OF £30 PER ANNUM FOUNDED BY THIS SOCIETY IN TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN, ARE NOW IN PRINT, AND CAN BE HAD ON APPLICATION, PERSONALLY OR BY LETTER, TO THE RESIDENT SECRETARY.

JOHN WHITTINGTON, Resident Secretary, 109, Grafton-street.

N.B.—Office hours from 10 till 4, and on Saturdays till 2.

SCHOLARSHIPS ALREADY AWARDED.
1st—To Mr. Thomas William Kinahan, elected December, 1858.
2nd—To Mr. Robert Hobart, elected December, 1859.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. 1, OLD BROAD-STREET, AND 16, PALL-MALL, LONDON. INSTITUTED A.D. 1803.

Subscribed and Invested Capital: ONE MILLION SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS.

The distinguishing characteristics of this Institution are—MODERATE RATES UNDOUBTED SECURITY. PROMPT AND LIBERAL SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS.

PAUL ASKIN, Agent, 19, TALBOT-STREET, DUBLIN.

THE SCOTTISH PROVINCIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY. ESTABLISHED IN 1825. INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL ACT OF PARLIAMENT. HEAD OFFICE FOR IRELAND: 34, COLLEGE-GREEN, DUBLIN.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT: RALPH S. CUSACK, Esq., J.P., Bohomer, St. Donlough's, county Dublin, and No. 7, Merrion-square, North. Sir THOMAS DEANE, Dundanion Castle, county Cork, and No. 3, Upper Merrion-street, Dublin. JOHN F. WALLER, Esq., L.L.D., 4, Herbert-street.

PHYSICIAN: J. MOORE NELIGAN, Esq., M.D., 17, Merrion-square, East.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

The Policies now in course of being issued by this Company secure every advantage derivable from the system of Life Assurance. The conditions have been liberalised in the greatest degree consistent with safety; and Bonuses on Participating Policies are allocated on equitable principles, and have hitherto been of large amount.

Intending Assurers are invited to examine particulars as stated in Prospectus, which may be had *free* on application.

Policies of the Participation Class, for which proposals may be lodged on or before 31st January, 1860, will be ranked at next Investigation in 1862 as of three years' standing.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Risks of almost every description are undertaken at the usual rates. Claims promptly settled.

THOMAS MANLY, Secretary.

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This Society transacts every description of Life Assurance, Endowment, and Annuity Business, and confers upon the Assured the advantages of a Mutual Office, combined with perfect security, by reason of an ample Subscribed Capital, in addition to an income of upwards of Fifty Thousand Pounds per annum, and an Invested Accumulated Premium Fund amounting to about Two Hundred Thousand Pounds.

SPECIAL FEATURES.
ASSURANCE POLICIES RENDERED ADDITIONALLY VALUABLE.

The following SPECIAL AND PECULIAR FEATURES *have been adopted by this Society in order to render its Policies additionally valuable as Securities; and to offer to the Insured, in the event of unforeseen difficulties arising, means whereby their Policies may be saved from forfeiture. With the Exception of the first, these Features apply only to ordinary Insurers on the whole term of Life Scale, whose age at the time of entry did not exceed 55 years, and who have paid to the Society not less than four years' premiums.*

1. POLICIES NOT VOID BY LIMITS OF RESIDENCE BEING EXCEEDED. If, after a Policy has been *bona fide* assigned, the Life Insured exceeds the limits of residence without the necessary permission having first been obtained, the Holder will not, on that account, lose his interest in the Assurance, provided he informs the Society of the circumstance within ten days of its becoming known to him, and pays the extra rate required for the additional risk.

2. SUSPENSION OF PAYMENT OF PREMIUMS. In the event of an Insurer being unable, from some temporary cause, to pay the next premium, the Directors, upon application being made within the days of grace, will, under certain fixed conditions, extend the time for payment, for any period not exceeding six months, without requiring the Insured to procure a Medical Certificate of health, or subjecting the Policy to the risk of forfeiture.

3. FREE POLICIES. In the event of a with-profit Insurer, who has not received *cash* bonuses, being unable from any cause to keep up his Policy, the Directors will grant him a FREE POLICY, that is, a Policy *exempted from future payments*, for such a sum as 40 per cent. of the total premiums he may have paid would insure; or, if insured without profits, for such a sum as 35 per cent., of the premiums paid would insure. Thus—Suppose a with-profit Insurer 29 years of age, after having paid say £100, in Premiums, is unable longer to continue his payments, and desires to exchange his present Policy for a Free Policy; the Directors would (provided he had not received any cash bonuses) grant him one, for such a sum as a Single Premium of £40 will insure at age 29, namely, about £100, being *the whole amount of Premiums he would have paid.* Free Policies at other ages would be granted on the same principle.

4. SURRENDER OF POLICIES FOR CASH. Should circumstances render it preferable, Insurers may receive a liberal sum in cash for the surrender of their Policies to the Society.

Full Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal for Assurance, and every information may be obtained on application to any of the Company's Agents.

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Perfume and Pomade Cases of various designs, and of the best description. Solid-backed Ivory Hair Brushes, Tortoise-shell, Ivory, and India-Rubber Combs.

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Fee, Ten Shillings. A guarantee given for the cure.

Country Patients, by forwarding the Fee with full particulars of their complaint, will be promptly attended to.

Consultation Daily from Nine in the Morning till Nine at Night. On Sundays till Two o'clock.

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"WHERE SHALL I DINE TO-DAY?" At the LONDON DINING ROOMS, 44, GT. BRITAIN-STREET, where you can get the best value to be had in Dublin. Large Luncheon of Roast Beef or Roast Mutton, with choice of Vegetables, for 7d. Dessert of Apple Pie, Apple Pudding, or Rice Pudding, 2d. extra. Other articles good and moderate-priced in proportion FISH ON FRIDAYS.

THE OLD-ESTABLISHED HOUSE, MARY'S-ABBEY, JOHN FLEMING intimates to his Customers that he has rebuilt the above concerns, and hopes for a continuance of their patronage. BREAKFASTS, LUNCHES, SOUPS, SANDWICHES, &c. HOT JOINTS, from One till Six o'clock, consisting of Roast Beef, Boiled Beef, Corned Beef, Roast Mutton, Veal, Ham, and everything in season. The Charges will be as usual—Lunch, 6d., 7d., 8d., and 9d.; Breakfast, 6d., 8d., 1s., and 1s. 3d. The Cold Meats are of the very best description; sold out in any quantity to suit purchasers.

AUCTIONS SUPPLIED.

PHOTOGRAPHY—NOTICE OF REMOVAL TO 32, WESTMORELAND-STREET. WILLIAM ANDREWS begs to acquaint his Friends and Patrons, that he has removed to more commodious Premises. Having taken the house lately occupied by Mr. C. Hawkins, he hopes by strict attention to business to merit a continuance of those favours so liberally bestowed on him since leaving Professor Glukman's Establishment, and assures his Friends no attention shall be wanting to render his Gallery the most perfect in Dublin. Parties favouring him with a Sitting will not run the risk of receiving bad or unsatisfactory Portraits, as W. A. will guarantee each Portrait taken equal to the specimens he exhibits.

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J. C. D. begs respectfully to inform his numerous Friends and the Public, that he has commenced business on his own account, in the extensive premises lately occupied by Messrs. O'Neill and Duggan, and from his many years' experience in one of the first Wholesale Houses in the Trade, flatters himself that he knows his business in all its various branches, and being thoroughly acquainted with the BEST AND CHEAPEST MARKETS in the Three Kingdoms, as well as the FOREIGN MANUFACTURERS, can confidently state that he is prepared and in a position to execute all orders committed to his care with accuracy, despatch, and punctuality.

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This artistic and complete burner is the most economical ever introduced, and is the admiration of all scientific men, on account of the various qualities it possesses.

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Third—The interior is anti-corrosive, and is impossible to get out of order, and when once set right it will last for years.

Fourth—This Burner answers with any common nib, and is unerring in its operation.

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Hart's Patent Burners; Winfield's Patent Shades for Gentlemen's Studies, Offices, &c.

Patent Shadowless Burners for Billiard Rooms.

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PEAT GAS! PEAT GAS!!—WILLIAM DANIEL respectfully calls the attention of Noblemen and Gentlemen residing in the Country, where turf is plenty, to the extraordinary advantages derived from the manufacture of Peat Gas.

The Light is brilliant, free from smell, and the gas of the purest description;

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References of the highest respectability can be given. Estimates and all information on application to WILLIAM DANIEL, Gas Engineer and Contractor, 55, MARY-STREET, DUBLIN.

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PORT AND SHERRY WINES OF SUPERIOR Qualities, and Bottled with the greatest care, 24s. per Dozen. JAMES PILLAR, Agent. 56, Rathmines Road.

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These Coffees being roasted under our immediate superintendence our customers can always rely upon getting Coffee in the highest perfection at our shops.

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STOGUMBER PALE ALE. This delicious Pale Ale, which is brewed with the Water from the Medicinal Spring at Stogumber, can be had in large and small casks from J. AND R. TAGART, 36, TOWNSEND-STREET, AGENTS TO THE STOGUMBER PALE ALE BREWERY.

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BORDEAUX VINEGAR. This is the finest Vinegar made in France. Its agreeable and delicate fruit-flavour renders it peculiarly adapted for Salad and Table, and its very great purity, flavour, and high strength, recommend it for Pickling and every domestic use.

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Setting aside the great superiority it possesses over anything of the kind now in use, it has great claims on the score of economy, as it is a notorious fact that one half the consumption of Mustard is wasted from its turning bad, both before and after mixing for use.

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Best Table Potatoes (engaged), delivered Carriage free, in the City, at 3s. 9d. per cwt.,

97 sacks, Wiltshire, Red Horse Carrots, warranted to keep sound for three months, delivered free at 3s. 6d. per cwt.

A fresh lot of Parsnips, excellent quality, 9d. per stone.

Coals—Gilcruix, Crosbie, and Seaton Moor Coals, at Ship's Prices. Irish and English Salt.

Agricultural Salt, at 15s. per ton, containing a large quantity of Fish Oil.

Sacks for country supplied free of hire. Deposit only required. Please send Town orders early.

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PURCHASERS WILL REQUIRE TO ASK FOR "TUCKER'S STARCH," And then see that each package is labelled as above, none other being genuine.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.—FLOUR, best whites, for Pastry and Puddings, 2s. 6d. per stone. Do., superfine, for making Bread, .. 2s. to 2s. 2d. WHEATMEAL, made from best white Wheat, 1s. 8d. " Delivered to any part of the city, if in quantities of two stone and upwards.

Orders by letter carefully attended to.
Custom-House Steam Mills,
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WANTED, immediately, Resident and Visiting Governesses, Tutors, Companions, &c., English and Foreign.
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TO STATIONERS AND NEWSPAPER PROPRIETORS.—Wanted, in a provincial town, by a Man of respectability, a situation as Manager in a Newspaper and Jobbing Office; has considerable experience in the above line; also in the Fancy Stationery Trade. Satisfactory references. Conservative principles.—Address, "C. & K. H," Office of this Paper.

DRAPERS' ASSISTANT.—A Young Man wishes for an Engagement as above; can be well recommended. Please address, "J. P.," Office of this Paper.

WANTED, by a Young Lady, a Situation as NURSERY GOVERNESS, or would go as Companion to an Elderly Lady, or Housekeeper. Address "17, Lower Sackville-street."

WET NURSE.—A Respectable Woman from the Country, who has had Three Nursings, and can be highly recommended by the Ladies she lived with, wishes for the above situation in a Gentleman's family. Apply to "Wet Nurse," 19, Westland-row.

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SCHOLASTIC.—A First-class Professor of Music, Drawing, and Painting, of long practical experience in England and Ireland, is open to an engagement for two or three visits each week, in or near Dublin. Terms moderate. Highest testimonials and references. Address "Scholastic," IRISH TIMES Office.

TO ALL WHO WISH FOR IMPROVEMENT IN WRITING, BOOKKEEPING, &c. Writing is one of the most important branches of man's education. It enables him to obtain supremacy over those who cannot write. He can obtain good situations, and assume his proper sphere in the world. This useful and beautiful art is taught by Mr. and Mrs. STEVENSON to Ladies and Gentlemen. Also Book-keeping, Arithmetic, and Short-hand. Cards can be had by applying at 35, GRAFTON-STREET.

MOST IMPORTANT.—NOTICE TO THE NOBILITY AND GENTRY.—Dressing Case, Work Box, and Portable Writing Desk Manufactory, 12, ANGLESEA-STREET.—S. WHITMORE, late Manufacturer to Messrs. Austen, of St. Andrew-street, and Mr. Mansfield, of Grafton-street, having now opened the above Manufactory, will be enabled to supply Work Boxes, Dressing Cases, Portable Desks, Garduvins, Plate Chests, Tea Caddies, Despatch Boxes, Stationery Cases, and every article in the above branch, in the most superior manner, with the best materials, and on the most reasonable terms. N.B.—Repairs punctually and carefully attended to.

TO HOUSE FURNISHERS. JOHN GOOD, 8, LOFTUS-LANE (Capel-street), Manufacturer of Paillasses, Mattresses, Feather Beds, Bolsters and Pillows. Feather Beds Stoved and Cleaned.

TO THE UNMARRIED. IF YOU WISH TO MARRY, send a Stamped addressed Envelope to the Advertiser, who will put you in possession of a SECRET, by means of which you can win the affections of as many of the opposite sex as your heart may desire. This is suitable for either sex; for the old or young, rich or poor, whether of prepossessing appearance or otherwise. Address Mr. I. C. CLINTON, 76, Thames-street London.

GLASS SHADES—ROUND, OVAL, AND SQUARE with Gilt, Black, and Inlaid Stands. JOHN CARRICK, 5, MARY'S-ABBEY.

ARMY. CAMP EQUIPAGE, CANTEEN AND PORTMANTEAU MANUFACTURER, 43, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET. GEORGE LYNCH would respectfully solicit an inspection of his Stock of Portable Furniture now in his Warerooms, with all the newest improvements in the line, suited for the Barrack or the Camp.

Gentlemen in or about joining her Majesty's forces will find it to their advantage to inspect the Stock of this Establishment, both as regards quality and price.

G. L. would also call attention to his large and varied stock of solid Leather Portmanteaus, Enamelled Waterproof Bags, Hat Cases, &c.

Being a Wholesale Manufacturer of these articles, he is enabled to afford peculiar advantages to the purchaser.

N.B.—On hands a large stock of Peyton Marlow's Portable Patent Bedsteads, at reduced prices.

PATENT FAUCET JOINT METALLIC BEDSTEADS. Attention is respectfully directed to the superiority of these over other descriptions of METALLIC BEDSTEADS.

Whilst excelling all other kinds in the great simplicity of construction and facility of putting together, they present to the eye a substantial and elegant outline, instead of that meagre appearance which has hitherto been so great an objection to other descriptions of metallic bedsteads.

The joint, which is extremely simple, and has no projecting part, is very accurately fitted, and has no liability to break or get out of order; and the Bedstead, when put together, is remarkably firm.

Manufactured solely at the SEVILLE IRON WORKS, SEVILLE-PLACE, Where inspection is invited of a large and varied stock.

DUBLIN TRADERS' ALLIANCE MART. MATTING MATTING! C. HOEY, 22 and 23, UPPER ABBEY-STREET. The best Oil Cloth, Carpets, and Matting Factory in Ireland.

FINEST COLZA OIL. H. LEEDOM and CO. beg to say they are supplied with a large Stock of Colza Oil, of the very finest quality. From the great attention which they pay to this branch of their trade, they can safely engage to sell no Oil but that which will be sure to give satisfaction. H. LEEDOM AND CO., Wholesale Agents to Price's Candle Company, 34 and 35, MOORE-STREET.

SOAP, CANDLES COLZA OIL. PATRICK BYRNE Begs to call the attention of Heads of Families to the First-Class quality of his CROWN, BROWN AND WHITE SOAPS, WAX, SPERM, AND COMPOSITE, IMPROVED MOULD AND DIPT CANDLES, which he offers on Most Advantageous Terms. A liberal discount to Wholesale Buyers and Large Consumers. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL WAREROOMS, 47, LOWER BAGGOT-STREET. A few Tons of Tallow Greaves for sale.

ROMAN CEMENT, PORTLAND CEMENT, MEDINA CEMENT, PARIAN CEMENT, MASTIC CEMENT, PLASTER OF PARIS, and UNGLAZED SANITARY PIPES. Manufactured by FRANCIS, BROTHERS, & POTT, NINE ELMS, LONDON; And Sold, at Greatly Reduced Prices, at their NINE ELMS CEMENT STORES, 12, TALBOT-PLACE, Near the Custom House, Dublin.

IMPERISHABLE TESSELLATED PAVEMENTS. H. SIBTHORPE and SON, Agents to Maw and Co., Are prepared to Supply Designs for Floors of Churches, Conservatories, Entrance Halls and Passages, with proper Workmen to lay them in any part of Ireland. Various specimens may be seen at their Warerooms, 11 and 12, CORK HILL, DUBLIN.

TROUSERS.—I have made ease in fit combined with perfection of Style, my peculiar study; hence my Trousers press nowhere, but yield with elasticity to all the movements of the body. The practical ability I have personally acquired enables me to challenge competition in fit and style, while my mode of management admits of my selling a superior article for 20s. which cannot be equalled. AMBROSE KEOGH, 32, ANNE-STREET (one door from Grafton-street).

THE BALMORAL CAPE, 20s. HIBERNIAN HOUSE, ASTON'S-QUAY, DUBLIN.

TYNDALL. By Special Appointment, MILITARY BOOT AND SHOE MAKER, Has recently enlarged his Premises, in order to meet the requirements of his numerous Customers. Having been established for the last twenty years, he feels assured his further exertions will meet general approbation—the more so the present stock being very extensive. 40, SOUTH GREAT GEORGE'S-STREET.

T. CORBETT, MILITARY BOOT AND SHOE MAKER, respectfully solicits a trial of his Establishment, when he feels assured that the superiority of his workmanship and the excellence of his fit, only require to be tried to be appreciated. T. CORBETT, 14, DUKE-STREET.

THIRTY, DAME-STREET, DUBLIN. THIRTY, DAME-STREET, DUBLIN.

B. HYAM'S
Present Stock of Juvenile Clothing
Comprises
EVERY NOVELTY OF THE SEASON.
Is the Largest and
MOST VARIED IN IRELAND,
Combined with Moderate Prices.
Inspection Solicited.

THIRTY, DAME-STREET, DUBLIN. THIRTY, DAME-STREET, DUBLIN.

DO YOU WANT SHIRTS?
WE HAVE BOYS', YOUTHS', AND MEN'S,
of every Size and Price;
THE MATERIALS AND HAND SEWING EXCELLENT,
with all the New Improvements in Shape.
The Patent and Sans Ply, Collars, Ties, and Braces.
MARY CRAIG, HOSIER,
47, SOUTH GEORGE'S-STREET.

GREAT SALE OF MOURNING GOODS
Thirty per cent under cost.
AT 11, WESTMORELAND-STREET.
H. SMITH and Co. respectfully announce that they are now selling, without reserve, the entire of their present large and valuable stock, comprising every article suited for every grade of mourning. Families requiring large supplies of Mourning can effect an immense saving during this Sale.
Widows' MANTLES, 27s 6d to 4 Guineas.
Widows' CLOAKS, 37s 6d to 4 do.
Widows' BONNET, and VEILS, 15s 6d to 27s 6d.
GALWAY MANTLES reduced one-half.
FRENCH MERINOES from 1s 11d.
PARAMATTAS from 1s 10d.
HENRIETTAS from 2s.
Gloves, Hosiery, Ribbons, Handkerchiefs, &c., at an immense reduction.
H. SMITH AND CO.,
11, WESTMORELAND-STREET.

THE QUANTITIES OF
ENGLISH TWEED TROUSERS
AT
TEN SHILLINGS and THREE PENCE per pair,
AND OF
SCOTCH TWEED TROUSERS,
AT
ELEVEN SHILLINGS and SIX PENCE per pair,
that we are disposing of,
Is a pretty good proof that
THEY ARE FIRST-RATE VALUE.
WEBB AND COMPANY,
10, 11, & 12, CORN-MARKET.

IT IS THE PRACTICE IN THE TRADE to charge 10s. in the Suit extra for Ordered Goods.—WE MAKE NO ADDITIONAL CHARGE, as we can get them up quite as cheaply. Our Staff is so large that we supply Orders at the shortest possible notice.
WEBB AND COMPANY.
WOOLEN DRAPERS AND TAILORS,
10, 11, & 12, CORN-MARKET.

EXPERIENCE TEACHETH.
The above was never more perceptible than in the Improved Style of Coat-Cutting
Adopted by
JOHN COLES,
DAWSON-STREET, Corner of Molesworth-street,
Nine years Foreman in one of the First Houses in Dawson-street, and whose long residence in some of the First Houses in the Trade, both in London and Paris, enabled him to devote much time and attention to the science of
COAT-CUTTING,
by which practical experience the correctness of Fit and graceful development of the Figure, arranged under anatomical principles, fully justifies him in the adage that
"EXPERIENCE TEACHETH."

BOOT AND SHOE DEPARTMENT.
We have just received a Case of French Boots (First-Class Goods) suitable for the present season.
White Kid Boots, best Paris make.
French Slippers, in White Kid, Bronze and Black.
Ladies' Orders executed in the best Dublin Workmanship.
SCOTT, BELL, AND CO.,
2, 3, 4, AND 5, WELLINGTON-QUAY.

SILVER MEDALS MOUNTED
By WILLIAM BRODRICK,
WATCHMAKER AND SILVERSMITH,
16, ESSEX-QUAY, DUBLIN, A.D. 1818,
For the Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, and Privates of her Majesty's Regiments.
Every description of Silver Mounting, for Crimean, Turkish, and other Medals, same as supplied by him to the 5th Royal Irish Lancers and other Regiments.
Swivels, Clasps, Bars, Buckles, Rings, and Ribbons supplied on the shortest notice.
N.B.—Names engraved on Medals, and repairs neatly executed.
A great quantity of Turkish and Crimean Ribbons always on hand.
Please observe—16, ESSEX-QUAY, DUBLIN.
WILLIAM BRODRICK, Proprietor.

THOMAS NORTH AND SON
Invite the attention of purchasers to their Stock of
GOLD WATCHES,
at prices varying from £6. Every Watch is carefully examined and timed, so as to avoid any disappointment to customers, and none are admitted into Stock that cannot be fully and freely guaranteed.
Silver Watches, from £2 10s.
THOMAS NORTH AND SON,
WATCHMAKERS TO THE VICEREGAL COURT, &c.,
49, GRAFTON-STREET, three doors from Stephen's-green.

IRISH BOG OAK ORNAMENTS,
Patronised by the Queen.
SAMUELS, 29, NASSAU-STREET,
Working Jeweller, &c.
A variety of Watches, Jewellery, and Fancy Articles, suitable for Presents, at remarkably low prices.

WATCHES AND CLOCKS.
H. SAMUELSON,
Working Watch and Clock Maker,
1, DUKE STREET, late of 12, Nassau-street,
Respectfully acquaints his Customers and the Public that he has removed to No. 1, DUKE-STREET, within one door of Grafton-street, where he is supplied with an assortment of Watches, Chains, and Clocks, which he offers at very moderate prices, with every possible engagement. He also continues to execute Repairs of Watches and locks in the most efficient manner.
Gold Watches, made either by Mottu or Moulinie a Geneve, from £8 8s. upwards.
Second-class, but good serviceable Gold Watches, from £6.
Silver Watches, from £2 10s. upwards.

PAINLESS TOOTH EXTRACTION,
By Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent.
CARTWRIGHT AND DAVIS,
Surgical and Mechanical Dentists,
115, GRAFTON-STREET,
Sole Licensees and Possessors for Dublin of
BLUNDELL'S PATENT APPARATUS
for Painless Tooth and Stump Extraction by Congelation (without Chloroform). Although simple in its action, and used with the greatest facility, Messrs. C. and D. guarantee, with this invaluable Patent, perfect immunity from pain during an operation hitherto so much dreaded.
Loose Teeth, arising from any cause, fastened; and Scurvy in the gums effectually cured. Consultation free.
Stopping Decayed Teeth with Enamel Cement, each £0 5 0
A Single Artificial Tooth, from - - 0 5 0
A Set, with Gold Springs, from - - 5 5 0
CARTWRIGHT AND DAVIS,
115, GRAFTON-STREET (Four Doors from College-green.)

HOUSEKEEPING SUPPLIES.
FAWCETT & CO beg to inform Families, that all their Departments, together with their Wine Vaults, are now fully Stocked for the Season with the choicest selection of Goods, at the lowest market cash prices.
The following are particularly worthy of notice:—
Fawcett and Co.'s Family Congou 3s 8d per lb.
F. and Co.'s Celebrated Genuine Black Tea 4s 0d "
Quality, strength, and flavour are combined in the above distinguished Teas.
Excellent Dinner Sherry 28s per dozen.
Very Superior Pale or Golden do 30s to 32s "
First-class do 36s to 42s "
Old Port (fresh bottled) 32s to 36s "
First-class Old Crusted do 42s "
Fawcett and Co.'s Best Old Irish Whiskey, 16s per gallon
(a quality rarely met with).
F and Co.'s Fine Old Mellow do 14s "
(particularly recommended for family use)
Excellent Spirits, 12s "
The finest old Cognac Brandy, Rums, Hollands, Gins, &c.
Our stock of New Fruits and Spices will be found extremely fine this year, and prices moderate.
The usual Discount allowed on Tea, Wine and Spirits, to large buyers.
FAWCETT & CO.,
DIRECT WINE IMPORTERS,
AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,
HENRY-STREET, DUBLIN.

PERRY'S ARTIFICIAL MANURES.—A Pamphlet containing a full description of the above valuable Manures, with prices, testimonials, analyses, &c.; also, an Almanac for 1860, and much useful Agricultural information, may be had Free from the Agents for Perry's Manures in the various towns in Ireland; or will be sent Post Free on application.
JAMES PERRY,
DUBLIN CHEMICAL MANURE WORKS,
DOLPHIN'S-BARN LANE,
CORK-STREET.
CITY OFFICE—12, EDEN QUAY,
DUBLIN.
Wholesale Agents for Ulster—Wm. Dobbin and Co., Belfast.
Wholesale Agents for Munster—Leonard Dobbin and Co, Cork.

Publications.

THE SATURDAY HERALD
Of this day, January 28th, contains the Latest and most important News from India, Australia, America, Morocco, France, Italy, &c.; the Commercial Treaty with France; the Congress; the Water Works Question; Meeting of the Corporation and Chamber of Commerce; the Opening of Parliament; the Church Education Society; Important Meetings in Belfast; Annual Meeting of the Sick and Indigent Roomkeeper's Society; the Great Eastern—the Fatal Accident; Extraordinary Appointment to the Magistracy; Commercial Treaty with France; Inquest on Hugh Massy O'Grady, Esq.; Respectable Shoplifting at Cork; Interesting to Perverts; Meeting of the North and South Dublin Unions. Together with all Ecclesiastical, Legal, Military, Sporting, Naval, and Commercial Intelligence; also all Fairs and Markets, and other Interesting News of the Week.
PRICE 3D. STAMPED 4D.
SATURDAY HERALD OFFICE,
No. 4, LOWER ABBEY-STREET.

Price 5d. stamped; annual subscription £1.
THE WEEKLY AGRICULTURAL REVIEW AND IRISH COUNTRY GENTLEMAN'S NEWSPAPER.
Edited by PROFESSOR CAMERON.
This day's Number contains the following Articles:—The Growth of Wool; Agricultural Summary; Example of High Farming combined with Profit; Professor Buckman on the Use of Night-Soil; Feeding Statistics, by J. B. Lawes; Experimental Farm, Victoria; Top-dressings for Pasture; Upton Nurseries; Weekly Calendar of Garden Operations; the Turf and Sporting Matters; Analysis of the Derby; Courtown Coursing Match; a Day with the Ward Hounds; Land surcharged with Ostrey Compounds; Effects of the late Frost; Stripping the Leaves off Mangels; Special Reviews of the Money, Meal, and Corn Markets, &c.; the News of the Week.
Subscribers to the Agricultural Review can have Chemical Analyses performed at one-half the usual fees.
Offices and Laboratories—7, GT. BRUNSWICK-STREET.

TO BE LET, in ALMA TERRACE, Leinster-road, to a gentleman only, a fine Drawing and Bedroom. No children in the house.

A LARGE NEWFOUNDLAND DOG, evidently strayed from Owner, now in possession of an Artilleryman at the Pigeon House Fort. The Owner can have the Dog on paying expenses.
Apply to JAMES TODD, Royal Artillery, Provost Sergeant, Pigeon House Fort.

COUNTY AND CITY OF DUBLIN WIDOW'S FUND AND GENERAL ANNUITY ENDOWMENT SOCIETY.
The Annual General Meeting of the above Society will be held on Tuesday, the 7th of February next, at the Office, 16, Upper Sackville-street, at the hour of One o'clock, to receive the Committee's Report, and to transact the general business of the Society.
After which a Special General Meeting of the Society will be held pursuant to requisition, to consider and decide upon the Revision of certain rules.
W. J. STOKES, Secretary.
Dublin, 18th January, 1860.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS
J. N. CLARENDON
Has on hands a choice collection of WATCHES and JEWELLERY, suited for the present Season, which he offers on a reduced scale till the end of January, 1860.
12, NASSAU-STREET, DUBLIN,
and
90, LOWER GEORGE'S-STREET, KINGSTOWN.
Watches taken in exchange. Gold and Silver bought.
(Late of Mr. M'Master's.)

CONTROVERSIAL SERMONS ON SUNDAY, JANUARY 29 1860.

I. C. M. T. R. C.

I. MISSION BUILDING, 27, Townsend-street, 11.30 a.m., Rev. C. F. MACCARTHY, A.M., Ex-schol. S.I.C.M.
Subject—"How are the Humble and Contrite ones Revived?"—Isa. lvii. 15.
II. MISSION BUILDING, 7 p.m. Rev. JAMES ROGERS, A.M., Ex-Schol. I.C.M.
Subject—"The Pope or the People."
III. ST. WERBURGH'S CHURCH, near Christ Church Cathedral, 7 p.m. Rev. EDWARD MORRAN, D.D., Rector of Taney.
Subject—"Infallibility."
IV. ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH, Marlborough-street, 7 p.m. Rev. A. W. LEET, A.M., S.T.C.D.
Subject—"Real and Pretended Miracles."
Roman Catholic fellow-countrymen, come and hear for yourselves.
I. If the High and Holy One "dwell with the humble and contrite," what need is there for saints or angels, for Popes or priests, to open a way for sinners?
If Jehovah himself "revives the spirit of the humble and the heart of the contrite," may not those who are troubled with sin come at once to the Lord for relief and refreshment of soul?—St. Matt. xi., 28, 29 (Dr. Cullen's Bible).
When the Lord Jesus says to burdened souls "Come to Me," why does Rome say—Come to the priest, or the saints, or the Blessed Virgin?
II. If the Pope has been so kind to the people, why are the people so cruel to the Pope?
How can the Roman Pope be a follower of St. Peter, when he neither writes, nor prays, nor preaches, nor practises like him?
How can Pio Nono be like St. Peter, when the Apostle was neither a prince, nor a priest, nor head of the Church, nor a temporal ruler, but only a persecuted missionary to the Jews, and a preacher of pardon through faith in Christ, and of salvation through invoking the name of Jesus?—Acts, ii. 21; x. 43 (Dr. Cullen's Bible).
III. If the Roman Catholic "priests" could work miracles, whether would they be false ones or true? Would God by them establish doctrines opposed to His written Word?
What miracle has Dr. Cullen ever wrought since he came hither from Rome? What miracle has Pius IX. ever wrought in proof of his mission and divine authority?
What ground has he to stand on, seeing that Scripture and history are against him and all his idle claims?
IV. Why is there no proof of the fact or of the seat of infallibility in the system of Rome? How much money would you lend on an Irish estate which the claiming owner said was somewhere, though he could not tell where?
If Christ is our wisdom (1 Cor. i. 30) may we not learn from Him without either Council or Pope? God tells us that all who believe in Christ shall surely be saved; why must those who live and die trusting in the Pope, and his sacraments and saints, surely be lost?
"Believe (trust) in the Lord Jesus, and thou shalt be saved, and thy house."—Acts, xvi. 31, Dr. Cullen's Bible, but not his teaching.
Roman Catholic friends, come and hear; believe and be saved.

DUBLIN MONEY MARKET—JAN. 27.

The English Funds have shown symptoms of heaviness to-day; a fall of three-eighth per cent. has taken place since the opening prices, caused, no doubt, by the drain of gold out of the Bank of England, which still continues at a heavy rate each day, so that an advance in the rate of discount is expected before long; indeed, by many it is thought the Directors of the Bank of England were wrong in not doing so yesterday. In this market great dulness prevails; Consols not quoted for cash, but for account the price was 94⅝, or a decline of 5s.; New Threes declined to 94 93⅞ for both cash, or a fall of 5s. since yesterday; for account the price was 94, or a decline of 5s., and both stocks left off sellers at the prices, for both cash and account; Local Debentures—Citys declined to 89⅞, or an eighth lower; Ballymenas wanted; County Downs for sale; Cork and Bandons sellers; Cork and Passages wanted at 11⅞, sellers ask 12; Belfast Junctions firm; Droghedas wanted; Kingstowns steady; Wicklows firm at 5½ to ⅝; Dundalks for sale at 15; Cashel Stock sellers at last price; South Easterns buyers at 7, sellers at 7½; Killarneys firm; Midlands steady; Warrenpoints for sale; Limericks firm, at 26⅜; in Preference Shares—Cork and Bandons wanted; Wicklows declined to 12⅞, or 5s. lower; Dundalks, Classes A and B, firm; Cashels firm; Limericks steady; Bank of Ireland Stock steady; Hibernians wanted; Nationals firm at 61½; Royals advanced to 23, or 5s. advance; Atlantic Steam Shares declined to 4¼, or 5s lower; British and Irish Steam wanted; City of Dublin Steam Shares for sale; Ship Building Shares firm at 54½ xd; Glasgow Steam advanced to 49½, or 12s. 6d.; Dundalks for sale; Barravore Shares and Carysfort Scrip and all paid Shares wanted; Connerrees firm at 15; General Mines sellers; Mining Company of Ireland advanced to 13⅝, or 10s. advance; Wicklow Coppers for sale; Consumers' Gas firm; Canal Stock firm; National Insurance for sale; Patriotics wanted; no dealings recorded in Railway Bonds to-day; the Funds close in London at 94⅜ ½ cash and account, or ⅜ per cent. lower than yesterday.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRPAH.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE—JAN. 28.

OPENING PRICES.			
Consols, Money,	...	...	94⅝
Account,	...	...	94⅝ ¾
New Threes,	...	...	94⅛ ¼
NOON PRICES.			
Consols Money,	...	...	94⅝ ½
Account,	...	...	94⅝
New Threes,	...	...	94⅛ ¼
1 P.M. PRICES.			
Consols Money	...	...	94½ ⅝ ½
Account	...	...	94⅝ ½
New Threes	...	...	94⅛ ¼
12-30 P.M. PRICES.			
Consols Money,	...	...	94⅝
Account,	...	...	94⅝
New Threes,	...	...	94⅛ ¼
CLOSING PRICES.			
Money and Account,	...	...	94½ ⅝
Account,	—	—	94½ ⅝
New Threes,	...	...	94⅛ ¼

NOON SUMMARY.—Consols Money, 94½ ⅝; Account, 94½ ⅝; New Threes, 94⅛ ¼; Exchequer Bills, 24 7; Bank Stock, 229½; Eastern Counties, 46; Edinburg and Glasgow, 79½; Great Western, 67½ 7⅞; Grand Trunks, 35½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 100⅞ ⅞; London and North Western, 95½ ⅝; Leeds, Northern, 48; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 38½ ⅞; in British, 60½; S. Eastern, 88⅞ ⅞; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 93⅞; York and North Midland, 78½ ½; Consols opened flat at 94⅝ to ½; advanced to 96½; Buyers are now steady at the opening quotations. Indian Scrip, 103⅞ to 4. Shares heavy and prices have declined a little, but with exception of settlement there is little doing. Contangos moderately easy. Canadians steady. French without change. Lombardos flat, 1 15-16 to 2 1-16. Lombardo-Venetian, 12 11½.

ENGLISH FUNDS.

CITY, FRIDAY EVENING.—The Funds remain flat, with a downward tendency in every department of the Stock Exchange. Business is languid. British Railway Stocks are better.

FUNDS AND SHARES.

Exchequer Bills, 24 7; Bank Stock, 229 31; Amberg 6½ ⅞; Caledonians, 93 ½ ½; Chester and Holyhead, 50 1; Eastern Counties, 56½ ⅞; Great Northern, 107½ ⅞; Great Northern A, 97½ 7; Great Western, 69½ ½; Great Western of Canada, 12½ ⅞; Grand Trunks, 94⅞ ⅞; Great Southern and Western, 112 14; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 100⅞ ⅞; London and North Western, 98½ ½; London and South Western, 91½ ⅞; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 38½ 9; Midland Stock, 109½ ½; North British, 61½ ⅞; South Eastern, 88⅞ ⅞; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 93½ 4; York and North Midland, 77⅞ 8½. Consols were inactive but steady all morning, at 94⅞ ⅞, but towards the afternoon declined to 94⅝ ⅝, at which price they close flat. There has been a considerable withdrawal from the Bank, and money is dearer generally. Indian, 103⅞ 4. Shares close very heavy in sympathy with Consols. Canadians, firm. French lower.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

(Daily News' City Article.)

Friday Evening.

The funds to-day showed increased depression, the range of prices was from ⅛ to ¼ below that of yesterday; little business was done; attention was almost exclusively directed to the active drain of gold from the Bank. In the Share market there was an almost general decline. The amount of gold withdrawn from the Bank to-day for exportation was £136,000, making a total of £286,000 since Wednesday. Should the drain continue at this rate the question in the Bank parlour will be whether the minimum ought to be raised to 3½ per cent. or 4 per cent. The Discount market retains a calm appearance, but most money establishments are disposed to transact business below the Bank minimum.

(Times' City Article.)

Friday Evening.

The English Funds have shown increased dulness to-day, owing to the expectation of early advance of Bank rate of discount to 3½ per cent. Demand for discount to-day has again been moderate, but, although there was no pressure, the general tendency was towards diminished ease. In foreign exchanges this afternoon the rates on Amsterdam and Hamburg slightly improved. Railway market has been depressed in sympathy with consols, and leading British stock generally show decline.

DUBLIN STOCK AND SHARE LIST—JAN. 28.

GOVERNMENT FUNDS.			
3 per Cent. Consols	...	...	24½
Ditto for Account 8th February, ...		...	94½
Ditto for new account, 8th March		...	94½
New 3 per Cent. Stock	...	...	93⅞ 94
Ditto for Account, 8th February, ...		...	93⅞
STEAM.			
City of Dublin, £100 paid	...	...	91
Ditto issue of 1836,	...	...	44
Dublin and Liverpool Steam ship Building Company	...	...	46xd
Dundalk limited	...	...	11½
BANKS.			
Bank of Ireland, £100 paid,	...	...	239½
National Bank, £25 paid,	...	...	61½
MINES.			
Mining Co. of Ireland,	...	...	13½xd
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Alliance and Consumers' Gas	...	...	9½ ⅝
LOCAL DEBENTURES.			
Ballast Office Debs. 4 per cent. (Gov. Sec.) of £32 6s 2d	...	...	93
RAILWAYS.			
Cork and Bandon, £50 paid	...	...	14½
Dublin and Belfast Junction, £50 paid, account		...	46½
Dublin and Drogheda,	...	...	76½
Great Southern and Western Stock,		...	113
Waterford and Limerick,	...	...	26½

On Saturdays business commences at half-past twelve o'clock, and the Stockbrokers' offices are closed at three o'clock.

The next account day for shares will be the 31st January. Names to be furnished on or before the 30th.

PRICES OF IRISH STOCKS.

	MON.	TUES.	WED.	THURS	FRID.	SAT.
3 per cent. consols	94¾ ⅞	94⅝ ⅞	94½			94½
Ditto Account	94⅞	94⅝ ⅞	94½	94⅝	94⅝	94½
3 per cent. stock						
New 3 per cent. stock	94¼ ⅛	94⅛ 94	94⅛ ¼ ⅛	94⅛ ⅛	94 93⅞	93⅞ 94
Ditto Account	94⅛ ⅛	94 94⅛	94⅛ ⅛	94⅛ ⅛	94	93⅞
Bank Stock						

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No communication can receive attention unless accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for insertion, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Announcements of births, deaths, and marriages, to ensure publication, must be properly authenticated, and will be inserted gratis.

It is absolutely necessary that communications intended for publication should, in every instance, be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, for the private information of the Editor. We are anxious, when this necessary rule is complied with, to insert any communications that may be sent us on subjects of public interest.

The publication of the IRISH TIMES commenced on Yesterday morning at 10 minutes past 4 o'clock a.m., and terminated at a quarter past 9. The publication of the Second Edition commenced at 12 o'clock p.m. and the Third Edition at a quarter past 4 o'clock, p.m.

The circulation of the IRISH TIMES for the week ending Saturday, January 21, amounted to 51,648 copies, making an average of 8,608 copies daily.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Diary of Exhibitions, Performances, &c.
SATURDAY, JANUARY 28TH.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS ... ... Open daily.
BOTANIC GARDENS ... Glasnevin; Monday, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday.
ROYAL IRISH ACADEMY.—Library and Museum open to visiters introduced by members on Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays.
ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY.—Library open daily to visiters introduced by members. Natural History Museum; closed for arrangement. School of Art on Fridays; Agricultural Museum, every day, free.
MUSEUM OF IRISH INDUSTRY, STEPHEN'S-GREEN.—Open daily, free.

THE THEATRES.

THEATRE ROYAL.—To-night—"The Husband of my Heart;" to conclude with the Pantomime "I'm King of the Castle, or Harlequin Prince Diamond and the Princess Brighteyes."
QUEEN'S THEATRE.—To-night—"Shadow on the Wall;" Pantomime "The Man in the Moon, or Daniel O'Rourke and the Eagle;" to conclude with "Love and Honor."

AUCTIONS TO BE HELD THIS DAY.
AT 49, DAME-STREET.
Sale of Shop Fixtures, Mahogany Top Counters, a pair of Inside Sash Doors, with Plate Glass, Gas Fittings, Sun Shades, and several articles of Household Furniture, &c., &c.

AUCTIONS TO BE HELD ON MONDAY.
AT NO. 5, LOWER ERNE-STREET.
Sale of Household Furniture, including Parlour and Drawingroom Chairs, Mahogany Cabinet, Sofa, Chimney Glasses, &c.
To commence at 12 o'clock.
AT 16, LOWER ORMOND-QUAY.
Sale of the Interest in the Lease, with immediate possession and good-will, of the old-established and eligibly-situated Retail Tea, Wine, Grocery, and Spirit Warehouse, 76, Lower George's-street, Kingstown.

NOTICE.
Mr. B. SWEENY takes leave to inform the inhabitants of BANAGHER and its neighbourhood that he has been appointed Agent for the disposal of the Morning Edition of the IRISH TIMES,
and that he is ready to receive subscribers at the same price for which it is sold in Dublin—viz.,
ONE PENNY EACH COPY.
To be had on the day of Publication at Four p.m.

ESTABLISHED BY HAYDEN AND PALMER.
GENERAL MEDICAL PRACTICE.
DR. PALMER,
32, MERRION-SQUARE NORTH,
(Corner of Holles-street,)
Physician and Surgeon twenty-five years' practical experience), Medical Doctor and Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, Accoucheur to the Rotundo Lying-in Hospital, late Lecturer on Anatomy, Physiology, Dissections, and Demonstrations at the Peter-street School of Medicine.
Hours at Home—3 to 11 Morning, 1 to 4 Mid-day (Sundays, 8 till 11).
Evenings—Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, 7 to 9 o'clock.
Rules—Medical or Surgical Advice and Medicine (Compounded by his Apothecary), Five Shillings, at Dr. P.'s or the Patient's Residence; consultation by letter, 10s., Medicine included.

BENNETS, Minors } CHANCERY
WILLIAM ACHESON begs to inform his patrons that he has purchased a very large portion of the Choicest Articles, from the valuable and well-selected stock of the late Mr. Bennet, all of which he will sell at a full reduction of Fifty per Cent. from the original prices.
Gold Watches and Chains; Brooches and Bracelets; Diamond, Gem, and Signet Rings; Plated Kettles; Tea and Coffee Sets; Corner Dishes; Gravy Dishes, Dish Covers, Flat Dishes; Coffee Trays and Salvers, all sizes; Dessert Stands and Epergnes.
An inspection is respectfully solicited, by
WILLIAM ACHESON,
109, GRAFTON-STREET.

WE have just received from our London Factory an entirely new and magnificent assortment of the latest Novelties in
BRACELETS, BROOCHES, NECKLETS,
RINGS, PINS, &c., &c.,
Set with Diamonds, Emeralds, Rubys, Opals, and various other precious Gems, Pink, Coral, and Diamond Suits, plain Gold ornaments, now so fashionable: Silver and Electro-plate, &c.
Our Stock at present is one of the most varied and best selected in the City, and, being purchased in the London and Continental Markets for Cash, we are enabled to sell at prices not to be found at other houses.
M'NALLY AND CO.,
Watch Manufacturers, Goldsmiths, and Jewellers,
NO. 15, COLLEGE-GREEN.

CLERICAL COSTUME.
DRESS SUITS.
We solicit inspection of our
SUPERFINE BLACKS, EXTRA JET, and BISHOPS' CLOTH,
Being unapproachable in Colour, Quality, and Make.
GEO. MACDONA AND CO.,
32, MOLESWORTH-STREET,
CLOTHIERS BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO
HIS EXCELLENCY THE LORD LIEUTENANT,
AND ROBE MAKERS TO THE
MOST ILLUSTRIOUS ORDER OF
SAINT PATRICK.

BOYS' AND YOUTHS' CLOTHING.
TAILORING DEPARTMENT.
The Boys' and Youths' section of this Department is now abundantly supplied with New Garments, for Winter Wear, in all the best styles and newest fabrics, Ready Made.
BOYS' SWISS SUITS,
BOYS' SCHOOL SUITS,
BOYS' DRESS SUITS,
BOYS' OVERCOATS,
BOYS' HIGHLAND CAPES,
With Trousers, Vests, &c., in great variety.
TODD, BURNS, AND CO.,
WOOLLEN AND TAILORING DEPARTMENT,
47, MARY-STREET.

BLACK SILKS,
GLACES, DUCAPES, MOIRE ANTIQUES,
RADZAMEERS, &c.
S. OLDHAM AND SONS,
12, WESTMORELAND-STREET,
Solicit particular attention to the large Stock of the above Goods they have received in anticipation of their regular Spring supply.
These Goods are particularly deserving attention, as they are enabled to sell them at last year's prices, having entered into arrangements for them last Autumn, during the depression in the French and Italian Markets, and a large advance having since taken place in all kinds of Silk Goods.

THE FOUR GUINEA
DRESS SUIT.
BROWNE AND PAYNE
Respectfully call the attention of Gentlemen about to order Dress or Wedding Suits, to their Black Dress Coat, White Marseilles Vest, and Black Dress Trousers, for
FOUR GUINEAS.
This Suit will be furnished in a first-class manner, and will fully equal that charged Five Guineas by long credit houses.
BROWNE AND PAYNE,
MERCHANT CLOTHIERS,
12 & 13, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET,
AND 70, GRAFTON-STREET.

The Irish Times.

DUBLIN, SATURDAY, JANUARY 28.

WE have seen, with great regret, that the Bill proposed for securing a supply of fresh, wholesome water for this city has become a source of acrimony, accusations, and ill-feeling, ill becoming such a subject. All are, or ought to be, anxious that the poor inhabitants of our lanes and alleys, if they cannot obtain pure air, should, at least, have wholesome water. There are 5,500 houses in this city rated under £5 annual value. Any person can at once pronounce what must be the character of such houses, and where they are situated. No provision, except a distant fountain, has been made for the supply of these houses, full as they are both of lodgers and children. But no one party must claim an exclusive philanthropy towards these people. All know the importance of pure water, and all are anxious that the poor, who suffer so many wants, should have it in abundance. But, surely, this can be effected without charges and imputations which must exasperate, even when they do not injure. If one gentleman pays but £3 for his water supply, that is the sum fixed by the Corporation itself, and no one has a right to say that his water supply is paid for by the poor. On the other hand, we have no right to impute corrupt motives to either of the gentlemen who prepared the Bill. One has devoted much of his time to the theory and practice of waterworks—not very extensive, indeed, but quite sufficient to show he had some experience in the subject. We have not seen any fountains in the pleasure-grounds of Mr. Codd, nor has he periodically slushed the inmates of the poorhouse, still Mr. Codd is a gentleman in whom very many of our fellow-citizens place confidence, and deservedly. In this, as in every other subject of discussion, personality is the last weapon of a baffled assailant.

But, in sober truth, the citizens have three things to complain of. In the first place, the provisions of the Bill were confessedly wrapped in mystery. No one was empowered to give information—none but the committee of two knew what was preparing. It is said that this secrecy was necessary, in order to prevent opposition to the Bill. It strikes us that this was a fatal error. What House of Commons would saddle the citizens with £218,000 by sanctioning a Bill whose provisions were designedly kept secret? If the Bill is really a good one, its promoters should have challenged inquiry, not have shrunk from it until concealment was impossible.

Again, there is a doubt whether the Liffey water is so much superior to that of the Canals *at the eleventh lock*. We know that analysis has been made, but we also know that the same celebrated chemist who pronounced against the Canal water this year, pronounced in favour of it before. A great deal can be done by a little management. We can perfectly understand that Canal water, taken from the eleventh lock, will be pure, sparkling, and free from organic matter; while water taken from the Grand Canal Basin may be teeming with monstrous forms of animal life. The Canal water may be pure in one spot and impure in another, especially if there is a little skill used in the selection of the specimens for analysis.

And there is a little mystery about this. The Basin from which the water which horrified our present Lord Mayor was drawn was under the care of the Corporation itself. If a deep sediment of mud was allowed to settle down, if weeds and noxious things were permitted to cover the surface, who was to blame for this? The Basin was in the keeping of the Corporation, and men will say that that body is not to be trusted so confidently with the supply from a new source who so scandalously neglected the old one.

Moreover, the citizens were literally suffering from drought during a portion of last summer. We all remember the clouds of blinding dust which swept through our streets, and the serious loss occasioned to our shopkeepers. The Corporation issued a notice to request the citizens to be as sparing as possible in the use of water, and they ceased to water the streets. Very many persons suspect there was a good deal of management in this, for there was the Liffey full to the brim for some hours every day. Why was not the water for the streets taken from that source? We assure the members of the Corporation that numbers believe now that the plan pursued by the Corporation then was designed to force them into acquiescence to any Water Bill which should be proposed.

The sum asked for the construction of the Water Works is close upon a quarter of a million. That is a tremendous amount, but certainly not too much if an adequate supply could be obtained, and if the *cost would end there*. It was stated, at the meeting of the Corporation, that the sum required for compensation to millowners would be very trifling. This word "trifling" is of a very expansive character in Government or Corporate contracts. It may mean £10,000, or it may mean £500,000. We know that, of two manufacturers who have establishments on the Liffey banks, one will demand £25,000 for compensation, and the other £16,000. There are dozens of mills and other works along the river. All must be compensated fairly, or we shall have an enormous amount of litigation. It is in vain to say that the formation of a reservoir will secure for the millers, &c., a permanent supply. There is no *proof* of that whatever.

The whole subject requires to be thoroughly and scientifically sifted. The geological formation of Kippure, for instance, has not been sufficiently examined. We do not know what quantity of water can be obtained from the Canals. We have no estimate for the purchase of lands for reservoirs or conduits, or for compensation to millowners. On all grounds it is best to delay the Bill, even though a year may apparently be lost. Lost, it will not be, for by delay we may obtain a better supply at far less cost. If the Corporation persist, although 19 of their own body are opposed to it, to carry the Bill forward this year, we can only say they will be strongly opposed, and they will fight the citizens at the cost of the citizens themselves. The Bill has confessedly been prepared in haste and secresy, and in its present shape cannot be expected to pass through the forms of the House, in opposition to the wishes of the citizens.

The *Times* on the American Congress and the British Parliament:—

Three days only have elapsed since the meeting of Parliament, and yet our legislative machinery is in full and vigorous operation. The business of the Session has been mapped out, programmes of Ministerial and private bills have been announced, long debates have already been reported, and not an hour has been lost by either House in grappling with the work before it. With these proceedings it will not be uninstructive to contrast those of the American Congress, which assembled about six weeks earlier than the British Parliament, and which, unlike the British Parliament, is bound by a fixed time of adjournment. We find, then, that the House of Representatives, which met for despatch of business in the first week of December, has been unable, from that time up to the latest date of our intelligence, to agree upon the choice of a Speaker, and that consequently some two months of the session have been absolutely lost. This deadlock of political business is the more remarkable inasmuch as many urgent matters await the attention of Congress, while a very slight variation in the cast of votes would have sufficed to set the machine in motion. On the nearest division the number of votes required for the election of a Speaker was reached within three, 109 members having voted for Mr. Sherman, whereas 112 would have secured his election. On the next division however, the deficit was increased, and our correspondence now informs us that the chair is still vacant, and that the functions of the House are still suspended.

This is not the first instance of such embarrassments. Last year Congress separated without providing for the service of one of the public departments—that of the post-office—an event for which it would be vain to seek a parallel in the annals of our own Parliament. We might carry the contrast between the two countries a good deal further without any disadvantage to our institutions, and we can appeal unhesitatingly to all who have watched the proceedings of Congress for confirmation of our remarks. The other day, indeed, the American Legislature was urged by one of its own members to take the British Parliament as an example, and the exhortation was well received. We think the compliment by no means undeserved. The most ardent Democrat must admit that for real work and despatch of business ours is the more efficient Legislature. We have imperfections enough, no doubt, but our business is done, upon the whole, in a very creditable fashion. No party strife, however keen is suffered to impede for any length of time the real work of the nation; indeed, it would be the ruin of any political section if it could be clearly established that the affairs of the country had suffered through its proceedings as American affairs are suffering now.

According to certain theories, eloquently advocated, there ought to be no division of parties in a country like America, where there is no aristocracy, and where the suffrage is regulated upon the purest Democratic principles. We see, however, that the spirit of political faction is far stronger in the model republic than under our own monarchy, that it is indulged with greater licence, and is carried to greater excesses. We are not saying this in disparagement of American character, for human nature will account for much of the result. The idea of a whole nation being of one mind and forming but one class or one party on all questions is a mere absurdity. Every now and then this unanimity may, doubtless, be exhibited, as it is just now among ourselves on the expediency of national defence and volunteer armaments; but, except for these rare and all-pervading impulses, opinions will necessarily differ, and the variety will be greater in proportion as the freedom of the community is more complete. The Americans split into parties just as we do, and party objects are pursued with more tenacity and less scruple on their side of the Atlantic than on ours. At this moment it happens that the great and perilous question of Slavery has been agitated with extraordinary violence. The Southern States are alarmed for their very existence, and threaten to precipitate a final decision, even at the cost of the Union itself. Between the Republicans and Democrats, therefore—names which in America signify the two opposite poles of political opinion,—there is no longer any mention of compromise, and it is supposed that even if a Speaker could be elected the proceedings of the House would reflect the convulsions of the country as strongly as before.

Such a spectacle as this may well attract our attention. Mr. Bright need have made no apology last week for drawing his illustrations from the United States. We concur with him in thinking that the proceedings of the two Governments and the affairs of the two countries may be advantageously compared where we differ is in thinking that the comparison is unfavourable to ourselves. True it is that the Americans at present have no public debt worth mentioning; but when Mr. Bright insisted on this fact he should have added, in common candour, that they were so decidedly disposed to create one as to call forth the earnest deprecations of the President in his very latest Message. True it is, also, that the American Government contemplated a reduction of expenditure, especially in the military department, for the year ensuing, but nobody could have pursued the President's Message without observing that the prospects of economy thus extended were very unlikely to be realised. It was only on the presumption of the most rigorous thrift and forbearance that the appropriations for the several departments were expected to suffice for the expenditure; whereas Mr. Buchanan himself recommended an expedition which, whatever might be its ulterior results, would infallibly upset all the calculations of the budget. It was desirable, in his opinion, that the Republic should organise an expedition for marching into the neighbouring Republic of Mexico, and there establishing by force of arms one of the two Governments contending for the mastery. Perhaps such a decision may be inevitable, but there will be an end, in that case, to all the peace estimates for the year 1860.

We repeat what we have more than once asserted, that the Americans have no advantage over us, except in the youths of their State, and the unexhausted resources of their territory. They have fewer obligations, and they are more lightly taxed, but that is because they are only just commencing their political career. In the disposition to spend money they are at least as ready as we are; in the disposition to contract debt they are far readier. They can hardly support a fifth part of our taxation without recurring to the palliative of a loan. In political controversies they are more widely divided, and the contending factions pursue their respective objects with a disregard of the public interests which in this country would not be tolerated for a week. They have no "great families" to put in hereditary claims to office, because their families have not yet had time to grow great, and one object, therefore, of Mr. Bright's antipathy is certainly absent. But if the despatch of business is any criterion of a Legislature's excellence, we may confidently maintain that the British Parliament, whatever may be its elements, is a superior machine to the American Congress. Our senators get through more work, evince more public spirit, and are far more reluctant to embarrass the Administration of the country. If the Opposition cannot succeed, except at the cost of public interests, it accepts its defeat, and leaves its rivals in the possession of power. If any party in the House of Commons had delayed public business—we will not say till the end of March next, but even to the end of the present month—it would have been their destruction. The Americans, however, have deliberately sacrificed two months of a Session, and if the present temper of Congress continues, may possibly sacrifice the remainder, and separate without performing any business at all. It is strange, we think, if such examples can be commended to us for our instruction.

The *Times* on the Chinese Question:—

A few dropping shots tell the variety of antagonist opinions current in Parliament on our abnormal relations with China, and they also betray the unwillingness of public men to come to close quarters with this difficult and multifarious subject. Lord Grey, who has a special talent for looking at everything in a point of view entirely his own, thinks that Parliament should have been called together in the autumn in order to be asked whether a treacherous attack upon an English flotilla ought to be followed by punishment. Lord Derby suspends his judgment as to the course pursued by Mr. Bruce, but declares that his conduct is not to be justified by the instructions he received. In the House of Commons Mr. Disraeli is silent upon the policy of the British Ambassador at the Peiho. Sir John Pakington does not wish to express any opinion upon the main question, and Sir Michael Seymour commits himself to no more decisive dictum than that he does not see how any public officer can go to China without a large force to back him. All parties seem to be playing a waiting game, watching to see signs of what the sentiment of the country is upon this Peiho disaster, and careful not to repeat the error which brought about a certain dissolution which they have not forgotten.

We do not, however, apprehend that any political party in this country will venture to countermand the Chinese expedition which the Queen has announced. China is daily becoming more important to us. The door which Lord Elgin thought he had forced open is yet hardly ajar, but our manufactures are pouring in through the cranny at an unexpected rate. The last returns were read everywhere with astonishment, and almost with incredulity. A very large portion of the prosperity upon which the Queen congratulates her people is due to this great source of increased employment. Our population is gradually beginning to understand this, our factory operatives are thingking it out, and all our tea-drinkers are getting an inkling of it. A proposition equivalent to giving up the Treaty of Tien-tsin, and sitting down meekly under the destruction of an English fleet, would not suit the humour of our English people. On the other hand, we have not the least idea of spending two millions for nothing, or of keeping up a constant drain of taxes into those seas. If we go there, we must go there in some force, for, friendly as we are with the French, China is a long way off, and no one can tell what might happen if the French were greatly our superiors in number, and things were to take an adverse turn in Europe. If we go there in force we must settle matters so as not to have to go there again. But, at any rate, we are engaged in a third Chinese War, and the only hope we can form in such a disagreeable conjuncture is that it may be the last.

The *Daily News* on the Expressions of Discontent at the Treaty of Commerce both in England and France:—

On both sides of the water there is a bitter cry of fraud; but the malcontents are not agreed as to who's the dupe. In France, of course, it is loudly asseverated that the simple-minded Napoleon III. has been outwitted; or if not individually deceived, that he has culpably permitted the national industry of France to be circumvented by the insidious sophistry of Mr. Cobden. Here we have the opposite story; Lord Palmerston has thrown away great advantages wherewith he might have purchased vast concessions from Germany and Spain, as well as France; and after all he has suffered his country to be cheated egregiously in the matter of time, inasmuch as he has agreed that French wines should be admitted at a greatly diminished duty from and after an early day to be named, whereas Scotch and Irish yarns and English cotton prints are not to be admitted into the French markets freely until the autumn of 1861. Political precipitancy is imputed as a corrupt motive alike to the English Minister and the French Emperor. Our sly old Premier—it is ingeniously suggested—wanted to set a ball rolling on the floor of Parliament at the commencement of the session which would distract the attention of our Conservative cricketers from Parliamentary Reform until it should be too late in the session to think of passing a bill; and the arch-enemy of Bourbonism and bigotry in France—so the story goes—was equally eager to find any topic calculated to divert attention among his subjects from the direction of his quarrel with the Papacy. Thus the nett result of all is, that he has been outwitted by us, and we have been outwitted by him; the whole affair is a swindle and a cheat, at once at variance with all that is sacred in French prohibition, and all that is dear in English free-trade. We beg that no reader will ask us to explain how these mutually destructive theories can be simultaneously believed in the two most enlightened capitals in the world. We have not said a word about their being believed; we have only noted the fact that they are used. To others we must leave the task of accounting for the extraordinary phenomena.

The *Daily News* on the Proposal of the King of Naples to aid the Pope by an Armed Intervention:—

The telegraphic intelligence from Naples shows how desperate is the cause of the two Italian Governments which have hitherto been enabled by foreign aid to offer a leaden resistance to the impulse of the people in favour of national independence. The weak and superstitious Bourbon who reigns at Naples—a puppet in the hands of women and priests—has been set on to propose once more to his Ministers an armed intervention in favour of the Pope. This is not the first time that the project has been debated in the Royal Council chamber. A few months ago a similar design was nipped in the bud by a representation of the most serious character made by the Government of France. There can be no doubt that if it were desirable to give free scope to the popular tendencies, and to procure the utter and irremediable overthrow both of Francis II. and the Pope, the best thing that could happen would be the armed participation of Naples in the quarrel of the Pope and his revolted provinces. The revolution would sweep throughout the Peninsula, and nothing then could stop the union of all Italy. The experienced Filangieri, a soldier of the Napoleonic era, who has seen many thrones rise and fall, knows this, and, rather than risk his Sovereign's crown in the cause of the priests offers his resignation. The short-sighted King, to whom this resignation is not disagreeable, summons to his aid the man who of all others, was most concerned in the palace intrigue by which on the death of Ferdinand it was attempted to defraud his Majesty of his right to the succession—Signor Murena, the instrument of the widow of the late King. As yet we do not know the *denouement* of this new plot. Filangieri is not a man to bring a difference to extremities. He knows exactly the measure of his adversaries, and doubtless foresees difficulties which will compel the King to retrace his steps, and once more place himself in the hands of his most useful but least loved servant. In the meantime it is seen that the policy of an alliance with the Pope demands for its execution the aid of the meanest and most despised men in Naples.

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

(FROM OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.)

London, Thursday Morning.

The scene on Tuesday night, in the Lords, was not very different from its annual prototypes. The presence of the young Princesses (Alice and Helena) gave a new interest. The Princess Alice might almost be called pretty; she is taller than the Princess Royal, and has, what Prince Frederick William's wife has not, a straight Coburg nose, and a nicely-shaped forehead. The Princess Royal, apart from her aspect of kindliness and good feeling, was what, if she was only a Miss Smith, you would call a plain girl, and her manner in public (on the few occasions when after her marriage she appeared) had all the nervous awkwardness natural to a very young bride. Her Royal sister Alice has much more of the Princess, and if she marries the Prince of Orange as rumoured, will be too handsome a Queen for the dull Dutchman. The Princess Helena, who will be fourteen next May (three years younger than the Princess Alice), is, as yet, too young to indicate much as to her future appearance. Their place in the House of Lords is opposite the Queen's Throne—placed lower, of course, so that the Queen, in facing the House, looks over them. The only remarkable point in the reading of the Speech was the emphasis given by the Queen to the paragraph about the Volunteers: she read it out with peculiar stress on the words. The *Times* very fairly quizzes the slip-slop style of the Speech—the loose sentence about Italy, and the ridiculous phrase about the Government "using all friendly means to prevent a rupture" between Spain and Morocco.

The debates which followed in both Houses were not very remarkable. The Lords took it into their heads to keep talking till past eleven o'clock, while the happy reporters of the Commons found their work done at half-past seven. Lord Grey caused the debate in the Lords, moving an amendment about China, which he afterwards did not press to a division. Lord Grey has more than usual genius for amendments, but he takes advantage of his privilege as a peer to avoid all defeats. The Lords differ from the Commons in this—that motions require no seconder, and that the House cannot compel a division, any peer being entitled to withdraw his motion without leave. During the Russian war, when all the world condemned the Czar, Lord Grey, of course, praised him, and in very eloquent terms described the dying of Nicholas I. as if he were narrating the deathbed of the just. He also moved a resolution condemning the Russian war. Lord Granville and Lord Clarendon entreated him to bring it to a division, and thus test the opinions of the House, but Lord Grey laughed and withdrew it. The fact was, no one but himself would have voted for it, and he did not wish to make his singularity so conspicuous. It is strange enough that Lord Grey, admitted on all hands as one of the first administrators of the day, gifted with extraordinary powers of clear exposition, and a man of rare independence and disinterestedness in politics, should through perversity of temper, and wanton unwillingness to agree with others, be so unfitted to act as one of any Cabinet. Lord Palmerston would gladly accept him; so would Lord John; so would Lord Derby. But he still stands alone; a man by himself, whose opinions on any public question no man could predict. On Tuesday he more especially denounced the Commercial Treaty with France. In this, however, he was not singular. There was a good deal of English grumbling at it in both Houses, and the leaders in some of the papers are beginning to express a gathering fear that in remitting duties on French goods we may be paying too dear for our whistle. In view of a policy consistent with Free Trade, a commercial treaty is absurd, but as an international bond it is above all price; and this view will, no doubt, finally prevail. If Gladstone, in addition to his rumoured remission of that most odious impost, the income-tax, can afford to take off some two millions or so of duties on French goods, and can lay on the burthen in some other acceptable way, he will deserve an everlasting column (of figures) raised high to his praise.

As I told you, the other day, the Reform Bill is to be introduced by Lord John Russell, but not so soon as I had heard. It is to come on on February 20. The belief gains ground that the county franchise will be £20, and the borough franchise £6. The great Whig landlords wish to keep the counties as much as possible to themselves, and to give up the boroughs to the Radicals. ("The devil and the king divide the spoils," as Pope has it.)

The Queen's Speech was, as usual, telegraphed to Paris, on Tuesday. The transmission took place through three wires—each taking a third of the speech simultaneously. The telegraph clerks here commenced work at 1-33p.m., and the last word of the Speech was received in Paris at 2-15 p.m., a half hour and twelve minutes. The London newspapers get a copy of the Speech shortly before the Queen leaves the palace, but are bound not to have it sold in the streets until the Queen returns.

Charles Dickens, it is said, is about to write a play for Madame Celeste's theatre, the Lyceum.

OBSTRUCTION OF THE FOOTPATHS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—In looking through the columns of your valuable journal of the 21st., I observed an article headed "Obstruction of the Footpaths," by one who titles himself "Anti-Obstruction of All Kinds." Permit me, through the columns of your journal, to inform that gentleman that he must be labouring under a mistake when he impeaches the agricultural students of the National Board with such conduct, as they are seldom in town together (not once in the six months), as that even then their conduct has been highly spoken of by many respectable citizens,—We are, sir, your humble servants,

AGRICULTURAL STUDENTS OF THE NATIONAL BOARD.

METROPOLITAN HALL.

THE PULPIT.—The Rev. Robert G. Cather, Londonderry, will preach on Sunday next, at three o'clock afternoon service (D.V.)—Subject—"The Rich Fool;" and the Rev. Baldwin Brown, London, on Wednesday evening next, at eight o'clock.

PRAYER AND PRAISE.—Among the subjects for prayer and praise on Monday evening next, by clergymen of different denominations, are—I. Invocation of the Holy Spirit on the meeting and the city of Dublin. II. The conversion and salvation of all the Irish people, by faith in Christ Jesus. III. For the pardon of our individual sins through the blood of the Lamb, which alone taketh away the sin of the world. IV. Thanksgiving to God for His especial blessings, during the past week, to the inhabitants of Dublin, and for more dedication of heart to Him.

THE VOLUNTEER MOVEMENT.—The London Irish Corps have engaged Hungerford Hall for the purposes of drill. They are to meet there three times a week, on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays. Last Tuesday evening the first of these drills took place at Hungerford Hall, when there was a good attendance at both the appointed hours, and every one seemed pleased with the arrangements. The pattern uniform was exhibited to the corps, it having been finally adopted at a meeting of the committee that afternoon, and with the exception of one or two little alterations in the decorations, the whole suit seemed to give general satisfaction. The uniform consists of grey cloth, with conspicuous emerald green facings, the harp and crown, with wreaths of shamrocks, forming the device of the cap, belt, and pouch plates, while a spray of silver shamrocks stand forth in beautiful relief upon the green collar.

David Gordon

Fashionable Intelligence.

WINDSOR CASTLE, JAN. 26.

His Highness the Maharajah Dhuleep Singh arrived yesterday afternoon on a visit to her Majesty. The following visiters also arrived at the Castle:—Viscount Eversley, the Right Hon. Sir James Graham, the Right Hon. Sir Hamilton and Lady Seymour, and Colonel Oliphant.

In the evening her Majesty's dinner party included her Royal Highness the Princess Alice, the Hon. Mrs. C. Grey, Colonel the Hon. Sir C. Phipps, and the visiters staying in the Castle.

His Royal Highness the Prince Consort, accompanied by the Maharajah Dhuleep Singh, Lord Eversley, and Sir Hamilton Seymour, went out shooting, attended by Major-General Sir Henry Bentinck and Lieutenant-Colonel Ponsonby.

The Hon. Lucy Kerr and the Hon. Mary Bulteel have succeeded the Hon. Beatrice Byng and the Hon. Emily Cathcart as Maids of Honour in Waitng to the Queen.

The Duchess of Kent visited her Majesty at the Castle in the afternoon.

Her Majesty was habited on Tuesday in a dress of pearl-coloured satin, striped with gold bars, over which she wore a mantle of rich crimson velvet, with a deep and massive gold border. Her head-dress was a tiara of brilliants. The Prince Consort wore the uniform of a colonel of the Life Guards. The elder Princess wore a slip of white tulle over a pale blue under dress. Round her head was a wreath of white roses. The younger Princess was dressed wholly in white, with a wreath of pink flowers as a head-dress.

Lord and Lady Templemore are expected in London in a few days from Dunbrody Park.

The Earl of Donoughmore has arrived at Claridge's Hotel, from Knocklofty.

John LaTouche, Esq., Mrs. LaTouche and family, left Harristown yesterday, for 24, Norfolk-street, Park-lane, London.

Sir James M. Stronge, Bart., has arrived in town from Tynan Abbey.

Mr. and Mrs. Brinsley Sheridan have been entertaining a large party during the past week at Frampton Court, among whom were the Duchess of Somerset, Lady Dufferin, Lord Seymour, Hon. Mrs. Norton, the Earl of Gifford, Lord and Lady Poltimore, Hon. Frederick Craven, Lady Francis Gordon, and Miss Gordon, Lord Edward St. Maur, Sir Ivor Guest, Lord and Lady Digby and the Hon. Miss Digby, Rev. J. Russell, &c.

P. M. Barron, Esq., has left the Hibernian Hotel for Paris.

Francis M'Namara Calcutt, Esq., is staying at the Hibernian Hotel.

The following are the latest arrivals at the Shelbourne Hotel:—Captain and Mrs. Coote, Mr. and Mrs. Cosby and suite, Mr. Thomas Redington Roche, Mr. and Mrs. R. Smith and the Misses Smith, Gaybrook; Mr. and Mrs. William Butler and Mr. Jackson, Mr. and Mrs. George Fraser, and Miss Creagh, Mr. and Mrs. Johnstone and Miss Daly, Mr. and Mrs. P. Segrave, Mrs. Drew, Mr., Mrs., and the Misses Quill, Captain Wood, Captain Carey; Messrs Loyd, Carter, Barry, Reilly, Vincent, Martyn, O'Connor, Keatinge, Finlay, Kelly, and Murphy. Departures—Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Head, for Modreeney House; Mr. and Mrs. Bolton, for Bective; Mr. and the Misses Mansergh, for Greenane; Colonel Tottenham, for Woodstock; W. Smith O'Brien, Esq., for Cahermoyle; Mr. and Mrs. Burton, for Burton Hall; Mr. and Mrs. Murtagh, for Killarney; Mr., Mrs., and the Misses Murphy, for Kilcairne House; Captain and Mrs. Bathurst, for London; Thomas Lalor, Esq., for Cregg.

The following are amongst the latest arrivals at Morrison's Hotel:—Lord and Lady Templemore, family, and suite; Lady Augusta Paget, The O'Donoghue, M.P., and Madame O'Donoghue, family and suite: Mr. and Mrs. LaTouche, of Harristown, family, and suite; Mrs. and Miss Preston, of Ballinter, and suite; Hon. Sidney Smith, Hon. A. T. Galt, Colonels Mayou, De Moleyns, and Barton; Captains Brabazon, Midleton, and Crookshank; M'Carty O'Leary, W. J. Hamilton, Reade, St. George, Pack, and Brackenridge, Esqrs.

PRIVATE THEATRICALS AT BISHOPSCOURT.

On Tuesday evening last, the 24th inst., a large and fashionable audience, comprising the nobility and gentry of the neighbourhood, assembled at the hospitable mansion of the Earl and Countess of Clonmel, for the purpose of witnessing theatrical representations. On the rising of the curtain, a prologue, from the pen of Horace Rochfort, Esq., was gracefully delivered by his son, Master William Rochfort.

The performances commenced with the "burletta" entitled *Beauty and the Beast*, with the following cast of characters:—

Zimri (a Merchant) ...	Mr. Rochfort.
The Beast, *alias* Prince Azor ...	Mr.W. Armstrong.
Anna, } the Merchant's Daughters.	Miss E. Beauman.
Lolo, }	Miss M. Beauman.
Beauty, }	Lady Maria Scott.
Silverstar (a good Fairy) ...	Lady AnnetteScott.
Attendant Fairies ...	Lady Rachel Scott. Hon Emily Lawless Hon Rose & Mary Lawless.

The story of *Beauty and the Beast* is so familiar to all that any lengthened description of its plot would be superfluous. Suffice it to say that a more charming and truthful representative of *Beauty* it would be impossible to conceive; while her clever acting, as well as that of her envious sisters, *Anna* and *Lolo*, drew forth frequent bursts of applause. The exquisite grace and acting of *Silverstar* was thoroughly appreciated, while her pretty and sylph-like band of sprites did not fail to transport the audience into "Fairyland."

The acting of Mr. Rochfort, in the part of *Zimri*, showed that he was no stranger on the boards, and nothing could be more correct than his conception of the character. The appearance of the *Beast* took everybody by surprise. His "get-up," inimitable acting and drollery, elicited roars of laughter. Some very pretty "Tableaux," selected from Lord Byron's "Corsair," filled up the interval between the burletta and the farce of *Cool as a Cucumber*, the cast of which was as follows:—

Old Barkins (an old Gentleman fond of repose)	Mr. Wm. Armstrong.
Frederick Barkins (Son of the abovementioned)	Hon. Thomas Scott.
Plumper (a cool hand)	Lieut.-Colonel. Strange, R.H.A
Miss Jessie Honiton (Niece to Barkins),	Miss Jones.
Wiggins (a maid servant)	Lady Annette Scott.

Colonel Strange's histrionic talents are so well known that it is hardly necessary to say that the character of *Plumper* was done ample justice to. His inimitable *sang froid*, combined with his imaginary bashfulness, were well kept up to the end. The character of *Frederick Barkins* was neatly and truthfully sustained. *Miss Honiton* was made highly interesting, and *Wiggins* was a charming *soubrette*. *Mr. Barkins*, the methodical and fidgetty retired merchant, was represented to the life, and the scenes between him and *Plumper* were most amusing.

At the conclusion of the performances, the company adjourned to the dining-room, where a handsome supper was served up, and the company separated at an early hour in the morning, highly gratified with their evening's amusement.

Army.

The heavy baggage of the 1st battalion 9th Foot was on Thursday embarked on board the screw troopship Perseverance, Commander E. R. Power, at Portsmouth. The troops will embark to-day.

Navy.

Her Majesty's paddlewheel steamvessel Weser, Commander J. Raby, brought back to Woolwich, in consequence of the discovery of her being inapplicable for her appointed voyage to La Plata, was on Thursday put out of commission, the whole of the available officers and crew being transferred to the steam sloop Alecto.

Her Majesty's screw steam gunvessel Wanderer, 4,200-horse power, Commander Mark R. Pechell, which was paid off at Chatham on Thursday, has been in commission upwards of four years, having been commissioned at Chatham by Capt. J. P. Luce in the latter part of 1855. During the whole time she has been absent from England she has been cruising in the Mediterranean, where she was employed as a despatch vessel, cruising chiefly between Gibraltar, Malta, Corfu, Athens, Constantinople, and in the Black Sea.

The steam screw transport Khersonese, No. 8, on Thursday terminated the shipment of her cargo of 2,000 tons of war stores for China, and was to leave Woolwich early on Friday morning, to load her powder, and to be adjusted for sea at Greenhithe. Captain Hurst, late of the Golden Fleece, has been appointed to the command.

The following appointments were made on Thursday at the Admiralty:—Captain E W Turnour, to the Forte, commissioned; Lieutenant E J Squire and Lieutenant E H Wilkinson, to the Forte; Francis H May, master, to the Forte; Dr J J Crawford, surgeon, to the Forte; Thomas T. Murray, chief engineer, to the Cumberland, for charge of the machinery of the Rodney; Dr. P. W. Wallace, assist.-surg., additional to the Ganges; J. P. Courtenay, acting assist.-surg., to the Satellite; Albert J. O'Rorke, naval cadet, to the Forte; and the Hon. E. H. Ellis, naval cadet, to the Emerald.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH.

By Royal Letters Patent.

Newly Invented Application of HARDENED GUM-COLOURED INDIA RUBBER, forming Permanent, Wholesome, fabulously Light, and Flexible Frame, as a base for their celebrated Tinted Mineral Teeth.

MESSRS. DAVIES, SURGEON DENTISTS, 22, NORTH EARL-STREET, DUBLIN,

Are prepared to show specimens of Teeth manufactured by this Unrivalled Patent, and will be happy to explain the superior advantages over those made on Metals or Gutta Percha to all who may favour them with a call. (Consultation free.)

Messrs. Davies also continue to construct their Mineral Teeth upon Gold, Platina, Silver, Bone, or Gutta Percha, when preferred by patients, and they ensure, by their eminently successful and painless method, the greatest comfort, perfect mastification, and articulation. Unsightly Springs entirely avoided, rendering detection impossible. DECAYED TEETH stopped with the Pearl Cement; it is composed of properties that never discolour, and answers where every other kind of stopping has failed.

Stopping or Extracting a Tooth, 2s 6d; a single Tooth, 5s; a Set from £4. All operations in Dental Surgery skilfully performed.

22, NORTH EARL-STREET, DUBLIN, (Nine doors from Sackville-street.)

CORNS, BUNIONS, AND IRREGULAR TOE NAILS.—Mr. DUNNE, Chiropodist, attends daily at his rooms, 15 UPPER ORMOND-QUAY, for the treatment of the above diseases from Twelve to Four. His system is perfectly painless, and relief instantaneous.

A STERLING GOLD WEDDING RING, with HALL MARKED KEEPER—at 14s., 16s. and 18s., according to size; sent in a Morocco Case to any part of Ireland, on receipt of post-office order or stamps, by WILLIAM BRODRICK, Watchmaker and Jeweller, 16, Essex-quay, Dublin.

LATEST NEWS.

(BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.)

IRISH TIMES OFFICE.

INDIA.

BOMBAY, JAN. 10.—The Waghers have been severely beaten by Major Nonner. The loss on our side was 16 killed and 40 wounded. A large force is preparing for China—viz., 12,000 Europeans and 8,000 Sepoys.

CHINA.

The official correspondence with Mr. Bruce, her Majesty's Envoy to China, was issued yesterday morning. On October 10th, Lord J. Russell expressed a hope of arrangement without further bloodshed.

The inhabitants of Pekin say the English are only formidable at sea.

The Chinese officials think carelessly of the occupation of Canton, as if indifferent of this loss to the Empire.

AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

MELBOURNE, DEC. 19TH, 1859.—The Australian Parliament met on the 29th November. The financial statement presented by Government shewed a considerable retrenchment in the expenditure.

The Geelong Railway has been purchased by Government, Debentures for 1,000,000 sterling leave by this mail, together with the sealed minimum price. The banks are very stringent in making advances. The warehouses are overstocked.

SYDNEY, DEC. 18TH.—Parliament assembled on 29th November. The Budget proposed a large reduction in the expenditure, and a Government subsidy for an European telegraph.

FRANCE AND ENGLAND.

Some disappointment is felt at Paris, in consequence of Lord Palmerston's statement that England has entered into no engagement with any other Power on the Italian question. It was hoped that England would regard the session of Lombardy by Austria as a *casus belli*. It is rumoured that France, thus left alone, and very desirous of avoiding another campaign this year, will not do more than guarantee the line of the Mincio. If Austria provokes a contest, the King of Sardinia is to be left to make the best fight he can with the Italian forces alone.

FRANCE.

PARIS, FRIDAY.—Yesterday M. Thouvenel paid his visits of equitette to the Papal Nuncio, and the Ambassadors of Austria, Great Britain, and Prussia.

A letter in the *Journal des Debats* says, that at Rome the Pope has only some Dragoons, and the Palatine Guard of a few hundred men. The German recruits only amount to 4,000, and they are at Macerata.

The Pope has altogether about 8,000 troops, of whom about 2,000 are Riflemen and Carbiniers. Of the 8,000, 4,000 are Swiss, and are at Perugia; and of the remaining 4,000, 2,000 are at Ancona, 1,000 at Urbino, and 1,000 at Pesaro.

The Sardinian budget for 1860 fixes the receipts at £1,025,619 sterling, and the expenditure at £1,187,319. A portion of this deficiency of £160,819 is owing to the sums supplied to public works.

FIRE IN TOULON.

TOULON, 27TH.—Last night a fire broke out in the bakehouse of the arsenal, and threatened to be very disastrous. By the activity of the authorities, and of numerous workmen, the fire was extinguished.

SPAIN AND MOROCCO—PROSPECT OF PEACE.

Letters from Spain state that negociations for peace with Morocco are talked of, and the bases of it will be—indemnity to Spain for war expenses, to be paid in three years; the cession of certain portions of territory; and a guarantee against the aggression of lawless tribes.

PRUSSIA.

BERLIN, JAN. 27TH.—The statement made by a Parisian lithographic correspondence that Prussia had agreed before-hand, to the cession of Savoy and Nice has been denied in the reliable quarters.

A telegram received from Nice announces that the state of health of the Grand Duchess Stephanie of Baden has become alarming.

HUNGARY—THE PROTESTANTS.

An official ordinance directs the Protestants of Hungary to proceed without delay to the election of synods, and the communities which do not comply before April will cease to be considered as in existence, but will continue to pay taxes for the schools and churches.

A letter from Hungary states that the High Catholic clergy lose no opportunity of showing how heartily they sympathise with the national movement.

FUNERAL OF CAPTAIN HARRISON, OF THE GREAT EASTERN.

LIVERPOOL, FRIDAY, JAN. 27.—The interment took place this morning, at St. James' Cemetery, the Rev. C. F. Pizey, of Christ Church, officiating as chaplain. Amongst those who assembled at the station, on the arrival of the body, were Mr. Roy Campbell, chairman; Mr. T. Bald, managing director of the Great Eastern Company; the officers of her Majesty's ship Hastings and Slaney revenue cutter, and a large number of gentlemen connected with the mercantile marine. About 200 of the latter followed the hearse and coaches in the procession, and the interment was witnessed by, at least, 20,000 spectators. Notwithstanding the weather was most miserable, all seemed deeply impressed.

MISCELLANEOUS.

At the meeting of the Scottish Australian Company yesterday, a dividend was declared at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum.

At the meeting of the Unity Bank yesterday, the report was adopted, and the balance of £2,421 on the half-year was devoted to the payment of preliminary expenses and old losses. It was stated that the business of the bank was steadily improving.

The half-yearly meeting of the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway was held yesterday, the report adopted, and a dividend of 3½ per cent. declared.

The annexation of Savoy to France is becoming daily more probable.

Stirling, of Trinity, has come out at Cambridge as Senior Wrangler.

MAIL NEWS.

The Panther, with mails from Calcutta and China, arrived at Marseilles at 2 p.m. Mails left for England.

HOUSE OF LORDS—YESTERDAY.

COTTON SUPPLY.

Lord BROUGHAM, having moved for a return of the imports of cotton, called attention to the necessity of removing all needless duties, and restrictions on our cotton manufactures.

The Bishop of OXFORD hoped the Government would give its serious attention to the growth of African cotton.

Lord OVERSTONE made a like request on behalf of Colonial cotton.

Earl GREY likewise urged the importance of the African cotton trade. That trade was seriously injured by the French system of depots, which, under the name of free emigration, was, in reality, a continuation of the slave trade.

Lord WODEHOUSE promised the attention of Government to the subject. He added, the Americans were about to increase their forces for the repression of the slave trade.

The Marquis of NORMANBY called attention to the reported convention between France and Sardinia, for the annexation of Savoy and Nice to the former country, and asked if there were any truth in the reports on this matter?

Earl GRANVILLE said so far as he was informed there was no truth in the report. The French Government were perfectly aware of the views of our own on the matter.

The House adjourned at 6-30 p.m.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—YESTERDAY.

LANDLORD AND TENANT.

Mr. MAGUIRE asked the Attorney-General for Ireland, if he could say when it is the intention of Government to introduce their promised measure for a more equitable adjustment of the relations between landlord and tenant in Ireland.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL said he could not fix the day of the introduction of the measure, but would before the Irish Assizes came on.

CENTRAL ITALY.

Mr. GRIFFITHS asked the Foreign Secretary whether the statement in a foreign paper was true, that the French Government had landed 30,000 men in Leghorn, and that it was the intention of France to prevent the annexation of the Central States of Italy to Sardinia.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL, in reply, gave a decided negative to both these assertions.

DOCTOR SMETHURST.

Mr. E. JAMES, having called attention to the conviction and subsequent pardon of Dr. Smethurst, asked if there was any intention of introducing a measure of criminal appeal.

Sir G. C. LEWIS reserved his opinion on criminal appeal till the matter came regularly before the House. As to Dr. Smethurst, he had followed the ordinary course, which he had no reason to regret. He added that the judge who tried the case had since expressed his opinion that Smethurst ought not to have been executed.

CONVENTION WITH AMERICA.

In reply to Mr. M. Milnes,

Lord J. RUSSELL said a convention was now in progress between this country and America, for the purpose of facilitating the trial of persons accused of acts of cruelty on the high seas. As soon as the convention was concluded, a bill founded on it would be introduced.

DIVORCE COURT.

Mr. F. FRENCH, having called attention to the business of the Divorce Court,

Mr. BOUVERIE protested against the scandal caused by the publicity given to the proceedings of the court.

Sir G. C. LEWIS said the subject had been under the consideration of the Chancellor, and in consequence it was resolved neither to increase the number of common law judges on account of the demand of that court, nor to add another judge.

HIGHWAYS.

Sir G. C. LEWIS asked leave to introduce a bill for the better management of highways in England. The bill was substantially the same as that of last year. It provided for the management of highways, similar to that of the board of guardians, directed by a magistrate.

After some debate leave was given.

MORTGAGES.

Sir G. C. LEWIS further obtained leave to introduce a bill to make further provision concerning mortgages and other dispositions of property belonging to municipal corporations in England and Ireland.

NEWSPAPERS, &C.

Mr. AYRTON obtained leave to introduce a bill to repeal certain acts relative to newspapers and other publications.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHARITIES.

Mr. BOWYER obtained leave to introduce a bill to amend the law relating to Roman Catholic charities.

The House adjourned at 7-30 p.m.

BANK RETURNS.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT — Notes Issued, £29,342,620. Total, £29,342,620. Government Debt, £11,015,100; other Securities £3,459,900; Gold coin, &c., £14,867,620. Total, £29,342,620.

BANKING DEPARTMENT — Proprietors' Capital, £14,553,000; Rest, £3,295,135; Public Deposits, £5,529,728; Other Deposits, £14,079,747; 7-day, &c., £860,766.—Total, 38,318,376. Government Securities, £10,411,403; other Securities, £19,499,757; Notes, £7,715,740; Gold and Silver Coin, £691,476.—Total, £38,318,376.

FRENCH FUNDS.

PARIS, FRIDAY, 12-30 p.m.—Rentes opened 68·55, and receded to 68·40. 3-25 p.m.—Rentes closed at 68·50, the same as yesterday. Market remains inactive.

LONDON PRODUCE MAKET, JAN. 28.—Sugar market closes quietly at about previous rates. Coffee steady; good qualities realised full prices, while common was rather easier. Tea firm, with fair business; common congou sold at 1s 4¾d cash. Rice—10,000 bags good middling Callom sold at 9s 6d to 10s. Market a shade easier. Saltpetre sales yesterday make the market 6d lower. Tallow market firm on spot; steady for forward periods; spot, 59s; March buyers, 59s; April and June, 56s.

BELFAST PORK MARKET, JAN. 27.—Number of pigs in market this day, 2,046—prices, 49s. 6d. to 56s.

MANCHESTER BETTING.

2,000 Guineas—4 to 1 against Wizard; 9 to 2 against Buccanier; 11 to 2 against Lupellus (offered); 100 to 8 against King of Diamonds (offered, take 100 to 11).

Liverpool Steeple Chase—9 to 1 Amatis (offered, take 10 to 1); 25 to 1 against Emigrant (taken and offered).

Derby—10 to 1 on the field (offered); 12 to 1 against Buccanier (taken); 600 to 5 against Umpire against Wizard, the layer of the odds willing to go on.

Chester Cup—25 to 1 against Longrange (taken and offered); 33 to 1 against Birmingham (taken); 33 to 1 against Gaspard; 35 to 1 against Squire (offered); 40 to 1 against Petra (offered); 50 to 1 against Uncle Ned (taken); 50 to 1 against Promised Land; 50 to 1 against Theodore.

SECOND EDITION

IRISH TIMES OFFICE, Half-past 12 o'Clock, p.m.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The manufacture of 12 pounder guns, at Woolwich, has been this week increased from twenty; the week rated to forty-five. Arrangements are in progress for making a number of 25 pounders, which will be commenced immediately, as the requisite implements are prepared.

The day mails to the North are to be accelerated after February 1st.

The *Post* says there is no truth in the report that the French army in Italy is about to be increased.

The Directors of the North Eastern Railway, recommend a dividend of 5¼ per cent. on Berwick stock 4½ on York stock, and 2¾ on Leeds stock.

The Directors of the Stockton and Darlington Railway, recommend a dividend at the rate of 9 per cent. for the last half-year, making 9¼ per cent. for 1859.

COMMERCIAL.

Common congou has advanced fully 1d. during the week, owing to the trade showing great anxiety to increase their stocks. In the Colonial produce market there has been less activity during the present week, partly from expectation of a further advance on the bank rates. The trade expected under the new commercial system in France is expected to give considerable impetus to vessels in the coal and iron trade between the two countries.

The Railway Traffic for the United Kingdom for week ending January 21st shows an increase of £35,670 over same week last year.

The *Times* says, the tonage loading, from London alone, for China, India, and Australia, exceeds 100,000 tons, 45,000 of which are Calcutta; at Liverpool, altogether, there are 29,000 tons. These large figures have had the effect of lowering rates and causing considerable stagnation, especially as the homeward mails continue to bring bad accounts of return freights.

THE DUBLIN WATER WORKS BILL.

The London reporter of the *Freeman's Journal*, by a special telegraph, dated House of Commons, Friday evening, states that:—

The opposition to the Dublin Water Works Bill, on standing orders, has substantially failed.

Two objections—described by the parliamentary agents as of a very minor character, and merely affecting forms—have been reserved for the Select Committee on Standing Orders.

One of the points is—the notice did not contain a sufficient reference to the several Water Works Clauses Act.

The other is—Some of the documents were not signed by the proper officer.

The decision of the committee is practically that the Standing Orders have been complied with, but these two points have been reserved, in courtesy, for discussion before the Select Committee.

SERVICES AND ANTHEMS FOR TO-MORROW—SUNDAY, JAN. 29.

THE FOURTH SUNDAY AFTER THE EPIPHANY.

Trinity College Chapel, 9½ a.m.—Chant in E flat: Handel (A.D. 1746). Service in C: Arnold. Anthem: "Give the King Thy judgements"—Psalm lxxii., 1-3, 5-8, 11—Boyce, Mus. D. (A.D. 1779).

Christ Church Cathedral, 11½ a.m.—Responses: Winchester. Chant D. Service in B flat: Smith Mus. D., Prof. Mus., Trin. Col. Communion: Do. do. Anthem: "O Lord, Thou art my God"—Isaiah, xxv., 1, 4; xxvi., 3-5, 8—Arranged from the works of Haydn, by Gaudry.

Chapel Royal, Dublin Castle 11½ am—Responses: Bussell. Chant, Crosthwaite. Te Deum, &c.: Nares, Mus. D. Anthem: "Plead Thou my cause"—Psalm xxxv. 1-3, 27. Stewart, Mus. D.

St Patrick's Cathedral (Evening Prayer) 3 p.m.—Chant: in F: The Right Hon. Lord Mornington, Mus. D. Service in four shapes: Sir J. Stevenson, Mus. D. (A.D. 1825.) Anthem: "Give the King Thy judgments"—*ut supra*. Boyce, Mus. D.

DISASTERS TO DUBLIN VESSELS.

LIVERPOOL, FRIDAY.—Intelligence was received here this morning of the total loss of the smack Jane and Margaret, of Chester, bound from Dublin to Whitehaven and we regret to learn that two of the three persons, including the Captain, Enos Bethel, perished. The smack left Dublin without cargo or ballast on this day week and on the evening of that day the recent heavy gale induced the captain to make for Douglas, Isle of Man, to obtain temporary shelter. When about a mile outside Douglas Head her mainsail was torn open, and being therefore, rendered unable to get into port, she let go both her anchors. These did not hold, and she was driven before the wind until 4 a.m., on Sunday, when within a quarter of a mile from the shore, near the port, off Clay Head, when one of the anchors held on until 7.30 a.m., when she was driven on the rocks, a furious gale raging at the time. The boom was pending over the rock at the time, and Captain Bethel got on it, but a plank of the vessel washed him off, and he disappeared into the sea. The second seaman was in the act of taking off his clothes for the purpose of swimming to shore when a powerful wave broke up the vessel, and he disappeared amongst the ruins. The only survivor was a young man named Humphry Hughes. He got on a rock over the side of the boat, and from thence was washed on a jetting point of a projecting rock in a very exhausted state. The smack belonging to Mr. Thomas Jones, of Cornish-quay, Douglas, Isle of Man. The second disaster reported this morning, occured to the brig Mary Ellen, of Troon, from Liverpool, for Dublin, which put into Belfast Lough, and whilst there had her cabin seriously burnt. Fortunately, no lives were lost.

Montagu Blackett, Esq., has sold the Greenhills estate, adjacent to Moneygall, to Mr. Chadwick, an English gentleman, for over £8,000. Mr. Blackett purchased the property in the Incumbered Estates Court about six years ago for £4,450, so that he realises largely by the sale.—*Nenagh Guardian.*

The Lord Chancellor has, on the recommendation of the Lieutenant of the County, appointed James Fitzgerald Lombard, Esq., of South Hill, Upper Rathmines to the Commission of the Peace for the County of Dublin.

DEATH OF ROBERT D'ARCY, ESQ., J.P., AGENT TO THE MARQUIS OF CLANRICARDE.—This event, which had been expected for some days, took place at his residence, Woodville, Loughrea, on yesterday morning, 27th January. Mr. D'Arcy had arrived at the patriarchal age of over four score, and retained his mental capacity up to his death. He was attended during his illness by Dr. Lynch, of Loughrea, under whose skilful treatment his pain was assuaged, and his last moments rendered as tranquil as possible. Mr. D'Arcy was one of the most extensive stock masters in the west of Ireland, and has been agent on the extensive property of Lord Clanricarde for over 30 years.

THIRD EDITION.

IRISH TIMES OFFICE, Half-past Four o'Clock.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A medal is about to be struck at the Paris Mint, to commemorate the signature of the treaty of commerce between England and France.

The Tuscan Government has issued a decree abolishing tithes, and enacting that the priests entitled to them shall receive an equivalent from the public treasury.

The *Northern Bee*, published at Petersburg, contained an article on China, in which it endeavours to prove that the English Government has been unjust to the Celestial Emperor on more than one occasion.

QUEENSTOWN, SATURDAY.—Arrived American ship Cornelius Grennil, London, for New York; general cargo and emigrants, rudder gone, 43 days' out.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, JAN. 28.—Sales probably about 8,000 bales or more. Imports 2,964.

GLASGOW IRON, JAN. 28.—No. 1, 57s 9d to 58s 3d. Mixed warrants, 59s to 59s 6d. Mixed makers' iron, 57s 9d to 58s 3d. Market very firm.

NEWCASTLE CORN MARKET, JAN. 28.—Supply of farmers' wheat moderate, but in better condition, and more business doing at a slight improvement upon last weeks prices. In South country and foreign, not much was done, holders requiring an advance, which millers resolved not to give Flour firmer, but business quiet. Barley in rather better request at last week's prices. Oats unaltered. Beans and peas not much doing.

CORK BUTTER MARKET, JAN, 28.—Firsts, 121s.; seconds. 120s; thirds, 113s; fourths, 106s; fifths, 91s; sixths, 76s. 200 firkins in market.

CORK CORN MARKET, JAN. 28.—White, 25s. 0d. to 27s 9d.; red, 21s 0d. to 26s. 0d; barley, 16s. 0d. to 19s. 6d; oats 11s 0d to 13s. 9d.

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

London, Thursday Evening.

Every one is asking how much cheaper will wine be when the duty is reduced? Gladstone, yesterday, talked of "the duty standing like a wall of brass between the poor man and a glass of wine." When this wall is lowered, what will be the price of a glass of wine? The present duty on wine is 5s 9d per gallon, or 1s 5¼d the quart bottle. A French paper says that the duty will be reduced to one-fifth of its present amount—nearly 3½d a quart bottle. The average price, now, of a quart of wine is about 5s; under the new system you will get it for, say 3s 8d; by a reduction proportionate to the lowering of the duty. But in these cases the reduction will, probably, be still lower; for when wine merchants, with an extended consumption do a larger trade, they can afford to make a smaller profit on individual sales. The reduction in price is not, perhaps, great enough to stimulate a very wide consumption—but it will be felt in some pockets, and if any prudent matrons of your hospitable and party-giving city, contemplate that ever-lasting Dublin institution, "an evening party" let them postpone it for a fortnight or so, until Mr. Gladstone gives them a glass of wine at a lower rate, or better wine for the same price.

Some rumours are dropped as to the character of the coming Law Reforms. It seems to be a settled thing that the new Bankruptcy Reform Bill will abolish the distinction between Bankruptcy and Insolvency. I also hear as a consequence of the creation of a new Vice-Chancellorship to administer the new system.

I saw last evening in Hungerford Hall, the uniform which your countrymen, the London Irish Volunteers, have adopted. It is a grey tunic, with emerald green facings. The facings are more abundant and more neatly worked than in any uniform I have seen, and there is a pretty crown and shamrock worked in silver on the collar. Your Lord Mayor and Corporation, ought to invite the corps to a public dinner in Dublin during the summer. The excursion would be famous fun, and you ought to entertain the idea, preparatory to entertaining the corps. The regiment is now, I am told, over 800 strong, and is in connection with the Manchester, Liverpool, and Glasgow "Irish" regiments.

A ludicrously apocryphal second letter of Louis Napoleon to the Pope is printed in a Liverpool paper. It expresses willing devotion to the Pope but warns his Holiness not to go too far; "let him remember Henry VIII!" What if the Empress Eugenie saw such an epistle, and, quick-witted as women are in seeing things that no one else thinks of, imagined the allusion was to our Harry's six wives! What wringing of hands and fainting fits, to be got over only by long dry readings of English history, to satisfy herself that Henry VIII. did something else besides marry wives and cut off their heads when he got tired of them—the ease and despatch of Sir Cresswell Cresswell being unknown in these rough old days.

That cynical old bachelor (for, strange to say, the judge of all the disputes of all the spouses of the land is unmarried, and, of course, is not *now* likely to take a wife), goes on untying knots as quickly as a sailor can make them. The other day a young woman, named Broome, asked for a divorce from her husband; he had left her, was for two years living with another woman, and she had supported herself by making wax flowers. The divorce was granted, greatly to the satisfaction of both parties; an example rather tempting to young men tired of their wives. Lord John Manvers is about to ask the House to empower the Divorce Court to hear cases with closed doors; Mr. Edwin James is to oppose him. Much is to be said on both sides. It is said that the publicity deters people from seeking too rashly the remedy of divorce; they shrink from the exposure. But the court is supposed to grant divorce only to those entitled to it; then why should this redress be made painful in its operation? The publication of the cases may tend to make some injured wives or wronged husbands refrain from seeking redress; but this is defeating the object of the court which was instituted to grant redress to wronged husbands and to injured wives. But the damning charge against publication is the tendency it has to familiarise the public mind with instances of conjugal infidelity; a result of which no one can approve.

When the House of Commons is engaged in those grave questions you would hardly think it had time for a Bill about to be introduced by Sir Charles Burrell to prevent "the danger to which servant maids and others are exposed by cleaning windows." The next Bill will be one to restrain cooks from putting too much salt in the soup; or to restrict the area of policemen. There is an Act of Parliament against boys rolling hoops in the street, and Lord Raynban the Session before last, brought in a Bill with the good intention of extending the law against cruelty to animals, but so absurdly worded that an anatomist dissecting a beetle or a microscopist giving inconvenience to a flea, might have been arrested under the new Act. Not to be undone by this English Peer, a countryman of yours (the Marquis of Westmeath) introduced some years ago, a Bill against itinerant musicians which would have led to the durance vile of any weak-minded young gentleman found playing a flute on Hampstead Heath.

Tennyson's new Poem (for which he has received a guinea a line), is out to-day in an early copy of the *Cornhill Magazine*. It is on the old and suggestive legend of Tithonus, to whom Aurora, who loved him, granted immortality, but he forgot to ask for perpetual youth, and he lived on, growing older every day, but without the hope of the relief of death. Some of the passages are very beautiful:—

> I wither slowly in thine arms
> Here at the quiet limit of the world,
> A white haired shadow roaming like a dream,
> The ever silent spaces of the East,
> Far-folded mists, and gleaming halls of morn.

He still remembers his long past days of youth and love:—

> A soft air fans the cloud apart; there comes
> A glimpse of that dark world where I was born.
> Once more the old mysterious glimmer steals
> From thy pure brows, and from thy shoulders pure,
> And bosom beating with a heart renew'd,
> Thy cheek begins to redden through the gloom,
> Thy sweet eyes brighten slowly close to mine.

In another passage he speaks of old times:—

> ——and felt my blood
> Glow, with the glow, that slowly crimson'd all
> Thy presence and thy portals, while I lay.
> Mouth, forehead, eyelids, growing dewy-warm,
> With kisses balmier than half-opening buds
> Of April, and could hear the lips that kissed,
> Whispering I knew not what, of wild and sweet,
> Like that strange song I heard Apollo sing,
> While Ilion like a mist rose into towers.
> Yet hold me not, for ever in thine East,
> How can my nature longer mix with thee?
> Coldly thy rosy shadows bathe me, cold
> Are all thy lights, and all my wrinkled feet
> Upon the glimmering thresholds, when the steam
> Floats up from those dim fields about the homes
> Of happy men, that have the power to die,
> And grassy barrows of the happier dead.

INCREASED ACTIVITY IN THE DOCKYARD.—The greatest activity still prevails in Portsmouth dockyard, and is we believe without precedent. There are at the present time about 8,000 men employed in that establishment, or more than double the permanent staff, and the sum paid weekly in wages amounts to more than £9,000. A more correct idea of the vast increase of labour here may be formed if we state that prior to the Russian war the average payment was only £3,000 per week, and it did not throughout that war exceed £,5000, or £4,000 less than at the present time.

In 1857 101 births at sea were reported to the Registry-General.

SUMMARY OF IRISH ELECTION PETITIONS, 1860.—Irish Petitions of Session 1859 to be tried in the present Session—Roscommon—Denis O'Conor and Patrick Graham. Newry—Robert Dempster and Thomas Cardwell. King's County—D. Hume and John F. Cassidy. Carlow—Henry Cary and Thomas Harris Carroll. Dundalk—Patrick Dowdall and Matthew Moore Graham. Clare—Nicholas Butler and John Barrymore Macnamara. Athlone—Robert Preston Bayley, James William Fair, Lawrence Kelly, and Thomas Gill.

A MAD DOG—A dog in a farm house in Scotland last week began to show symptoms of madness by biting the chairs and tables, and attacking everything. There was in the house at the time a young man, Peter Grant, with his father and mother and a servant girl. Peter defended himself and all the others for a considerable time by keeping off the dog, first with a chair and then with a stick. The animal, however, was getting more and more furious, but, fortunately, by the light of a clear fire of peats, he noticed his own shadow upon the bed, and darted upon it, when the young man took advantage of this interval to sieze hold of a gun lying within reach, and luckily loaded, with which he took aim at the dog's head, and at once blew out his brains, thus saving himself and the whole family.

IRISH ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—A public performance by the pubils of the Academy will take place on Monday evening, the 30th January, 1860, at eight o'clock, in the Antient Concert Rooms, Great Brunswick-street. His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant has signified his intention of being present.

LOCH KATRINE.—Curiously enough, it turns out, if report be true—report in this case being like fact—that while we, in common with our contemporaries, have been recording that two districts of the city in the water map have been supplied with water from Loch Katrine, said water comes not from the Highland loch, but from a burn near Mugdock! This, among all the blunders which has taken place, is "the unkindest cut of all." The reason for the "burn" instead of the "loch" is certain imperfections other side of Mugdock. It is an unpleasant duty, but we must give currency to a report calculated to dispel certain folks' dreams while drinking what even the drinkers admit is rather "drumly" water.—*Daily Bulletin.*

MONSTER PIG.—A pig, bred by Mr. Black, Knock, was taken delivery of at the pork-curing establishment, Portsey, last week, of the enormous weight of 44 stones.—*Banffshire Journal.*

EDINBURGH BIBLE SOCIETY.—The Strabane Auxiliary to this valuable society has been in operation for some years, but on Monday evening last, the 23rd instant, the first public meeting for the advocacy of its claims was held in the Town-hall. The attendance was large and respectable, and the interest manifested in the proceedings most satisfactory and encouraging.—*Tyrone constitution.*

WATER IN PARIS.—There is one all-sufficient reason why the French use as little water in their houses as they can avoid. It is paid for by the bucket. The system of *egouts*, or drains, for supplying water to cleanse the streets, to fill fire-engines, and to carry off the rain-water is complete; but every drop of water for household purposes is brought to the door in butts, and retailed by the water-carriers, who are a powerful corporation, numbering 10,000, with whose privileges no Government, since waterworks were invented, has been strong enough to interfere.

AN OMINOUS PRESENT.—The King of Prussia, it is announced, has presented the Pope with two porcelain vases, as a memorial of his stay at Rome last year. The *souvenir* is appropriate in every respect. What could be more fitting the position of both giver and receiver than a present as easily cracked as the wits of the King of Prussia, and almost as liable to an utter smash as the temporal power of the Pope.

FIRE ENGINE FOR OMAGH.—The Town Commissioners of Omagh are about to take measures to procure an efficient fire engine for the town.

Thanks.

The Honorary Secretaries to the Committee of the Dublin Protestant Reformatory Schools, for the following subscriptions for 1860:—R. H. Owen, Esq., £1; J. A. Lawson, Esq., £1; H. J. Leslie, Esq., £1; the Venerable the Archdeacon of Dublin, £1; Rev. E. S. Abbott, £1; Sir J. K. James, Bart., per ditto, £1; L. Dobbin, Esq., £1; G. Brooke, Esq., £1; Surgeon Smyly, £1; Mrs. Maziere?, £1; T. Y., per Miss Courtney, £1; Wm. Richardson, Esq., 10s.; Miss Courtney, a donation of £5, per Mr. N. H. Wood, Collector, 41, Nicholas-street.

The Assistant Secretary to the Stranger's Friend Society,—To Messrs. Cannock and White, for £2; Messrs. Todd and Burns, £1; Surgeon Smyly, £1; and William Richardson, Esq., 10s.

IRISH FARMERS' CLUB.

An extraordinary general meeting of this club was held at 42, Upper Sackville-street, on Thursday, for the purpose of considering the increased accommodation and extension of their premises. The following noblemen and gentlemen were present:—

Lord TALBOT DE MALAHIDE, in the chair.

Sir George Hodson, Bart.; James Hans Hamilton, M.P.; Sir Percy Nugent, Bart.; Hans H. Woods, Hon. Charles J. Trench, Right Hon. Baron Richards, Lieutenant-General Hall, C.B.; Charles Roper, James Malley, William Donnelly, C.B.; Robert Fowler, P. M'Evoy Gartlan, Alexander E. M'Clintock, James Redmond Barry, J. H. Nangle, George Thunder, Thomas Franks, Thomas Hutton, P. Sarsfield Comyn, Alderman Campbell, George O'Malley, John Baker, A. Banon, Jaspar J. Dawson, A. J. Aldrich, Surgeon Banon, Frederick W. Connor, Henry M'Creery, L. F. S. Maberley, Alexander Kirkpatrick, P. E. Murphy, J. M. Delany, Matthias Kenny, Captain de Butts, Wm. Walsh, F. Lisabe, Leonard Dobbin, J. S. Dawson, J. B. Bankhead, Captain Colthurst, R. M. Carden, J. Symes, Dr. Stewart, B. Bloomfield, Alexander M'Neale, J. Hamilton Reid, Edward Bullen, Dr. Bayly, Thomas Johnston, James King, Richard Mayne, Dominick Burke, James Ulic Burke, John O'Brien, Dr. O'Grady, &c.

The Secretary (Mr. Callanan) read the report of the managing committee, to the effect that the demand for increased accommodation had induced the committee to turn their attention to fitting up the back premises in a suitable manner, for the purpose of affording greater accommodation, by providing dinner and breakfast rooms, and waiting rooms for strangers, &c. To do this effectively, it was necessary to provide a sum of about £1,000; and it was thought most advisable to recommend that the present moderate subscription of £1 annually should be doubled for the next two years, so as to spread the expenditure over that period. Accordingly, the committee had sent a circular to that effect to all the members of the club, stating their views in full; and the present meeting, which was numerously attended, was called specially for that object.

Mr. M'Evoy Gartlan moved the adoption of the report, and stated, at considerable length, the objects which the committee had in view. That the progress of the club, in connection with the great national agricultural society of Ireland, had been steady and progressive, and that they had hitherto been able to afford much accommodation to 400 members, which number, however, he soon hoped to see doubled; that, owing to the judicious management that had hitherto been pursued, the current expenditure did not exceed £500 on an average of three years; and that they had also been enabled to expend considerable sums, from time to time, in useful and durable improvements, which, however, left them but a small balance at the end of each year. As their leading object, therefore, was to accommodate the large class of farmers and agriculturists who frequented Dublin from time to time, and particularly those gentlemen who attended Smithfield and other markets in the city, and to make the club the rendezvous for these great interests, he trusted that the numerous meeting now assembled would adopt the report unanimously.

Mr. Greer moved an amendment, to the effect that the committee should look out for other premises, if they could not procure the necessary accommodation from the Royal Agricultural Society as it at present stood, and that the consideration of the present report should be deferred until the next half-yearly general meeting of the club; and, in the meantime, that plans and specifications of the proposed improvements should be laid on the table for inspection; but it appearing that this would have the effect of delaying the project for a year, and the opinion of the meeting, as well as of the numerous letters received from members on the subject, appearing to be almost unanimous, the amendment was lost on a division, having only three supporters.

The report was then adopted, on an understanding that the plans and specifications should be prepared and submitted for the consideration of the members, previous to the usual half-yearly meeting of the club, and that the increase of the subscription should take place this present year. The meeting then adjourned.

READY-MADE DEPARTMENT.

I make up large quantities of my very best Goods in the best style for this Department. Frock and Dress Coats of all qualities, up to extra superfine; a large selection of the best and newest styles of Vestings and Trouserings; while in Overcoats the selection comprises a variety, from the rough and stout qualities, to the most expensive and *recherche* goods which the market produces.

In Youths' Clothing I take much care to have a large and well-assorted stock, in which durability, novelty, and goodness are combined; while my Livery Stock is also large, and adapted to supply the prevailing demand.

RICHARD ALLEN, 26, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET,

Sporting Intelligence.

HUNTING IN GALWAY—A DAY WITH MR. MICHAEL ROCHE'S HARRIERS.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

Having recently heard so much spoken in praise of the performances of this pack, we determined, on Tuesday last, to go forth and judge for ourselves. The meet was announced for Ballybanaher, at 12 o'clock, and, true to time, the master, with a numerous array of equestrian friends, "all up in arms and eager for the fray," and quite a retinue of *aides-de-camp* and pedestrian retainers, made their appearance on the grounds.

Almost immediately, Johnny, the huntsman, let slip the dogs of war, and before we had ourselves fully settled in our saddles, a fine buck hare was "soho'd," and away went the gallant little pack, with a right melodious crash, in the direction of Ardakea; at the high road, they wheeled to the right, and struck out for the plantations at Ballinphoul, which quitting almost immediately, they went racing away to the far plantations on the hill. After some little delay, they quitted the cover, and made direct for the forde near the river; then, wheeling to the left, came merrily along the rising ground to the same field whence they started, and, traversing the same circuitous route, entered the broad fallows of Ballinphoul, leaving Doonbeg on the right, through the village, and along the bottoms by the margin of the lake to Ballinderry, where in the thick cover, and by reason of the multitude of rabbits, it became necessary to draw them off. Five of our party having here found means of restoring lost slippers, we trotted towards Ballybanaher again, where another puss was soon on the *qui vive*, and slipping through the hedge, she crossed the road, and went sportingly along the broad grass lands to the banks of the canal. Not relishing a bath, she made a sudden detour, and fled in the direction of Corofin, there, headed near the chapel, she wheeled to the right, towards the distant village on the hill. When headed again by some country people, she gave her head once more to Ballybanaher where round and round she went in a variety of eccentric circles, ever and anon pausing, as if spell-bound, to catch the thrilling chorus of her tiny pursuers, till at length, sore pressed, she yielded herself up at dewy eve, right beneath the chapel of Corofin.

The master having gallantly saved her, poor puss was taken unscathed by the hounds; but it is the pace that kills and she died soon after of a broken heart—having afforded a magnificent run over a fine country; there being up at the finish, the Master, Messrs. Nolan, Gray, O'Kelly, Moran, Donelan, Quinn, Scott, Carr, Cavanagh, Munroe, Daly, Ryan, your humble servant, and a host of others.

HUNTING APPOINTMENTS FOR JANUARY.

Mr. Biddulph's Hounds—30th, Ballycowan Castle—At eleven.

The Carlow and Island Hunt—28th, Newtown Hill; 31st, Charlesfort—At eleven.

The Clonmel Hounds—30th, Kenilworth—At eleven.

The Clonardon Harriers (Mr. Charles Dillon's)—31st, Rathfy—At twelve.

Mr. Dennis' Fox Hounds—31st, Hollymount—At eleven

The Fermanagh Hounds—31st, the Kennel—At eleven.

The Greenane Hounds—31st, Damerville—At eleven.

County Galway Hunt—27th, Belville; 31st, Dunsandle—At eleven.

The Iveagh Hunt—28th, Banbridge; 31st, Ashfield, —At half-past eleven.

The Kildare Hunt—28th, Rathcoole; 31st, Naas—At eleven.

The Kildare and Queen's County Harriers—30th, Mount Henry—At eleven.

The Killultagh Harriers—28th, Knockcairn — At half-past eleven.

The Longford (Snap and Worry) Harriers — 31st, Artillery Barracks—At twelve.

Mr. Longworth's Hounds—28th, Shurrock; 31st, Correen—At half-past ten.

The Louth Hounds—28th, Stephenstown—At eleven.

The Lissadel Harriers—30th, Rathcormack Chapel—At eleven.

The Mayo Harriers —31st, Brize Castle—At eleven.

The Mallow Harriers—30th, Burnfort—At eleven.

The Muskerry Hounds—28th, Ballincollig Castle—At half-past ten.

The Meath Hounds—28th, Philpotstown; 31st, Loughcrew—At eleven

The Queen's County Hounds—31st, Dunmore—At eleven.

The Ormond Hounds—31st, Lodge—At eleven.

The Route Harriers—31st, Causeway—At half-past eleven.

The Rathdown Harriers—28th, Callery; 31st, Cherrywood Bridge—At eleven.

The Thurles Harriers—30th, Pallas—At eleven.

The Tipperary Hunt—28th, Ardsalla; 31st, Grange, Kilcooly—At eleven.

The Union (Mr. Uniacke's) Hounds—30th, Knockanore —At eleven.

At eleven. 28th, Multyfarnham Station. 31st Knockdrin —At half-past ten.

The Wexford and Killinick Harriers—30th, the Kennel —At half-past ten.

The Wandering Minstrels—31st, Longford Wood—At eleven.

The Ward Union Hounds—28th, Ballymacarney; 30th, Dunboyne—At one o'clock.

FEBRUARY.

The Kilkenny Hunt—1st, the Barracks—At half-past ten. 3d, Clomanto Mills; 6th, Tullaroan; 9th, Coolagh Cross-roads—At a quarter to eleven.

The Lissadell Harriers—3d, Cummin—At eleven.

The Queen's County Hounds—3d, Kellyville Gate—At eleven.

The Tipperary Hunt—4th, Fethard—At eleven.

The Carlow and Island Hunt—2d, Killerig Cross-roads; 4th, Oak Park—At eleven.

DUBLIN MARKETS—FRIDAY JAN. 27.

(From Rogerson and Co.'s Circular.)—Our numbers to-day were about the same as last week. London and Liverpool markets being lower, operated against sales generally, and, except for very prime beasts, for home consumption, a reduction had to be submitted to, and inferior classes difficult to turn into money. Fair demand for sheep, and for very top quality a little more was got. Prime heifer and bullock beef, 60s to 63s per cwt., second-rate and coarse beasts, 35s to 55s per do; best wedder mutton, 7d to 7½d. per lb; inferior and ewe, 5d to 6d per lb; veal 7½d to 8d. per lb.

POTATOES—Downs, 2s 8d to 4s; Kemps, &c., for seed, 5s to 6s per cwt; turnips, 18 to 20s per ton.

BREAD—First quality, 7½d; second ditto, 6½d; third ditto 6d per 4lbs.

COALS—Furnace, 13s to 14s, house, 15s to 16s; extra, 17s per ton.

WOOL—A decided improvement. Mixed, 25s to 25s 6d; all hogget, picked, 26s; skin, 19s to 2 s per stone. Second Report—Mixed wools, 25s; skin, 19s to 20s; country, 21s per stone. Trade was busy.

We have nothing new to report to the trade. Very little doing, and prices firm at 25s for mixed parcels, and 26s per stone for all hogget—GANLEY, SONS, and PARKER.

WHITEHAVEN COLLIERY OFFICE—Price of Whitehaven coal, week ending Thursday, 26th January, 15s per ton. At Dublin market 25 Whitehaven vessels, and one at Kingstown.

PROVISIONS.—A moderate supply at Spittalfields and Kevin's-port, without any change in value; but the demand for hams was slacker, which is indicative of a further reduction in price. Prime butters brought very full prices, so that middling was more inquired after at a small advance. Bacon middles 63s to 65s per cwt; flitch, 5gs to 61s; cheeks, 42s; hams, long, 64s to 77s; short ditto, 56s to 60s per cwt.

ST. SEPULCHRE'S BUTTER AND BACON MARKET, KEVIN STREET—Bacon, 55s 0d to 63s 0d; hams, 56s to 60s; cheeks 42s 4d to 45s 0d per cwt. Oats, 12s to 14s per barrel. Cool butter, 11d to 14d per lb; firkins, 102s 8d to 121s. Poultry —Turkeys, 3s 6d to 6s; geese, 2s 6d to 4s each; crammed fowl, 4s to 6s per couple; chickens (alive), 1s 4d to 2s 6d; rabbits, 1s 4d to 1s 6d per pair.

EGG AND BUTTER MARKET, LITTLE GREEN.—Eggs, hen, 8s per 124 (wholesale); hens, 8s 8d to 9s per ditto (retail); cool butter, 10d to 14d per lb; 100s to 112s 0d per cwt.

FISH—Salmon, 2s 6d to 3s per lb; turbot, 8s to 14s each; haddock, 5s to 8s per pair; soles, 2s 6d to 3s per pair; herrings, Scotch, 36s per barrel; ling, Shetland, 26s per cwt.

HAY AND STRAW—Hay, 5s to 5s 6d; top price, 5s 8d per cwt; straw, 3s 6d to 3s 8d per do.

DUBLIN CORN EXCHANGE—FRIDAY.

There was a moderate supply at our Corn Exchange today. The market was rather sharper, and a shade dearer for prime malting barley and feeding oats. But other articles moved off languidly at the currencies of Tuesday last.

White wheat	28s 0d to 30s 0d	Oatmeal	13s 0d to 15s 6d
Red do	27s 0d to 28s 0d	Bakers' flr	18s 6d to 19s 0d
Barley	15s 0d to 20s 0d	Indian corn,	
Oats	11s 6d to 14s 0d	per 480lbs,	31s 0d to 33s 0d

RETURN OF CORN AND OATMEAL SOLD AND DELIVERED AT DUBLIN CORN EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING JAN 27.

				From s. d	to s. d.	Average s. d
729	Wheat,	per barrel	20 stone	24 0	30 6	27 6
1860	Oats	do.	14 stone	12 0	15 6	13 3
—	Bere	do.	16 stone	00 0	00 0	00 0
549	Barley	do.	16 stone	16 0	21 0	18 9
—	Rape	do.	16 stone	00 0	00 0	0 0
555½	Oatmeal,	cwt	8 stone	13 6	15 6	14 6

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN FOR THE WEEK—JAN. 21.

Imperial Average.

	s. d.		s. d.		s. d.
Wheat, ...	43 11	Oats	21 1	Beans	38 3
Barley ...	34 4	Rye	35 1	Peas	36 2

Aggregate Average for the Six Weeks.

	s. d.		s. d.		s. d.
Wheat	43 11	Oats	21 4	Beans	39 5
Barley	34 8	Rye	32 2	Peas	37 6

Duty one shilling.

We read in *Galignani*:—"M. Giuglini, who concluded his engagement at Les Italiens on Saturday night, was on his way to Milan on Monday, where he is engaged at the enormous terms of £80 a night."

TEETH.

BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

Newly-invented application of Vulcanised Gum-coloured India Rubber in the construction of Artificial Teeth, Gums, and Palates.—Mr. W. EGAR, Dentist, brother and successor to the late John Egar, continues to supply the Loss of Teeth by the aid of a new, original, and invaluable invention, consisting in the adaptation, with the most absolute perfection and success, of Vulcanised India Rubber as a substitute or base for the ordinary Gold or Bone Frame. The extraordinary advantages to be derived by the present system may be briefly noted in a few of their leading features—all sharp edges are avoided, a greatly increased freedom of suction is supplied, and a fit perfected with the most unerring accuracy; while, from the flexibility of the agent employed, the greatest support is given to the adjoining teeth when loose, or rendered tender by the absorption of the gums. The acids of the mouth exert no agency on the Vulcanised Indian Rubber, and as it is a non-conductor, fluids of any temperature may be retained in the mouth, all unpleasantness of smell or taste being at the same time wholly provided against. A single Artificial Tooth, from 5s.; a complete Set, with Gold Springs, from £3 5s; Stopping Decayed Teeth, with Enamel Cement, 5s.—Mr. W. EGAR, Dentist, 16, SUFFOLK-STREET (One Door from Grafton-street), Dublin. At Home from Nine to Six. Mr. W. Egar particularly cautions the Public against any advertisement appearing in his deceased brother's name.

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

(FROM THE CORRESPONDENT OF THE GLOBE.)

PARIS, WEDNESDAY EVENING.—When the Congress was announced early last December, and summoned in form for the 5th of January, I confidently asserted that your Parliament would meet before any such European quorum could be got together, doubting from the first as to its even remote realisation. I expressed the same distrust at its first announcement as to any "confederation" in the Peninsula; which would be to empannel a jury on an issue respecting which every juror was a "booteater." The plain principle set forth in the Speech from the British Throne must ultimately force general recognition, and the twenty-two millions in Italy left to settle down in the precipitate natural chemistry forms out of strictly national ingredients. Prussic or Galic acid or any other foreign element has no business in the solution.

Every symptom betokens for Austria next spring a storm in Hungary, it will tax all her remnant of resouces to weather. It is fully understood that Russia won't interfere again, and Bohemia, Gallicia, and Croatia, instead of aiding to rivet Vienna's drag-chain on that kingdom, show signs of sympathy with the prevailing disaffection. A letter from Pesth (19th January), referring to the University which Austria seeks to debilitate as she dare not destroy, says that Hungarians publicly speculate on what trace three centuries of Austrian rule, when removed, will leave behind in the land. Not a monument of art or utility, not a single foundation of scientific or practical tendency, not a solitary creation of any industry, or traffic, or philanthropy. Native enterprise has had no aid, but done everything that exists—the navigation of the Danube by steam, the rail communications, the educational establishments, the great chain bridge from Pesth across to Buda. Hungary had a free seaport on the Adriatic at Fiume up to 1848, which supplied the country, and was an outlet for its exports. Its salt and tobacco were absolutely free of tax, and its vineyards and sheep-walks untrodden by fiscal freebooters. Flimsy rags were not the currency of the kingdom, nor its houses of prayer haunted by police, or Christian ministers haunted down. Yesterday I notice the solitary act of the Imperial Government having for object Hungarian improvement, by holding out a bounty for planting mulberries, but this is held to be a sham. The food of the silk-worm can only grow where the olive also can thrive, and Hungary cannot supply the produce of Italy, nor a silk purse be made out of a sow's ear.

The Danubian Principalities have made no noise since they were left to manage their own affairs, and the hum of peaceful industry in every department is alone heard. Col. Couza's administration gives content, and a proof of his reliance on the lieges comes in the form of a manifesto signed by his Home Minister, Ghika, convoking the electoral bodies and announcing that no candidate for public choice has any right to represent himself as the "Government candidate," so such intrusion on, or infringement of, perfect freedom of voting being claimed by the executive. Any pretender to "Government support" is to be prosecuted for calumny on the crown.

This doctrine is a severe rebuke on the actual system in France. Not only is a "Government candidate" openly proclaimed and sent with credentials to the hustings, but every petty functionary in pay of the State is, under strict menace of destitution, forced to rush to the poll for the man of the Minister.

The only electoral body of Imperial control is *L'Academie Francaise*. It has met for choice of a successor to the arm-chair, No. 13, lately sat on by De Tocqueville, and the voting is put off to Feb. 2. No one but an "opposition" candidate has any chance, and Lacordaire is still the favourite. As a man of letters he stands no comparison with such a genuine genius as Theophile Gautier, or such a versatile and erudite writer as Cavillier Fleury or even Alexandre Dumas (who is no scholar); but the Academy is a strange aggregate of notabilities, many of whom are shining lights elsewhere, but not in literature. There is a Duc de Noailles, and a Count de Falloux, scarcely mediocrities at the pen. This arm-chair, No. 13, has been sat on by Marshal Villars in his day, and by Archbishop Lomenie de Brienne, both on a par as to letters. Lacordaire attempted to address L'Assemblee Nationale in 1849, but made a most sorry figure, though he speaks well in a pulpit. His writing faculty is weak.

Edmond About's duel at Meudon is the talk of literary circles. He was winged by a small dabbler in journalism, editor of the *Orpheon*, a musical organ. The Florentines have been negociating with a Vienna gentleman for the purchase of a Titian portrait of Paul III., that Pope being of the house of Savoy, for presentation to Victor Emmanuel, but the owner refuses £4,000 for it.

EXPRESS FROM PARIS.

The following is the letter of the *Times* Paris correspondent, dated Wednesday, 6 p.m.:—

The silence in the Queen's Speech respecting the signing of the Treaty of Commerce between England and France has surprised many people here, and, for aught I know, may appear strange to some in England. That omission has even led some to doubt whether the signatures have yet been affixed to that document. If any persons think so they must see that they are greatly in error. The Treaty was most assuredly signed on Monday afternoon, as I have already stated. The non-announcement of that fact in the Speech from the Throne was a matter of preconcerted arrangement. It was thought in London, as in Paris, that the news of the existence of an instrument to be followed by important modifications of the Customs' Laws in this country would come more regularly from the French Sovereign, and be more respectful to the nation, than if it was first officially declared in the English Parliament. As I mentioned on a former occasion, the *Moniteur* will, probably, give the Treaty concurrently with Mr. Gladstone's financial statement in the Commons; and a detailed report, for the satisfaction and information of the French nation, will, doubtless, accompany it. The Treaty will, as I have said, probably take effect in England forthwith, as I believe an order of the House of Commons (if that be the proper phrase) is sufficient authority for the Customs' authorities without waiting for the formality of a law.

But, though 18 months have to pass away before complete reciprocity takes place, it must not be supposed that nothing will be done in the French tariff till July, 1861. I don't know whether we set very great value on the relief, but at any rate the differential duty on English coal will be removed, I believe, at once. Other modifications, intended to relieve English machinery, will probably follow towards October; iron tools, and various instruments connected therewith, will be placed on an easier footing in December; and, perhaps, linen yarns will be cared for in May, 1861. This last may be considered a long date, but it is not the fault of this Government. People were desirous of doing something in the matter of yarn, but there exists a Treaty which our good friend King Louis Philippe concluded with his son-in-law, King Leopold, favouring Belgian yarn, and driving ours out of the market, and by which this Government is bound till May, 1861.

The Emperor is, I believe, greatly satisfied with what he has done, and desirous of carrying it out seriously. He has, I understand, written to M. Baroche (who it is only fair to say has been the active and zealous advocate of these changes), thanking him for having consented to act as Minister of Foreign Affairs *ad interim* until the conclusion of the negociations, and for the ability with which he conducted them.

The Treaty is not all that has to be done. In July next all the details will be gone into, and a convention concluded which will be the supplement to the present act. For this also the valuable assistance of Mr. Cobden will be required here. Mr. Cobden leaves to-morrow for Cannes, where he purposes spending a month or six weeks, after which he returns to England.

MISCELLANEOUS AMERICAN NEWS.

The Alabama Legislature had passed a bill requiring all spiritualists to pay a licence fee of 500 dols. before they can open their circles.

Influential Mexicans were so anxious to learn the views of President Buchanan with regard to the establishment of military posts in Chihuahua that they made arrangements to express his Message from El Paso to Chihuahua city in 36 hours. The leading Mexicans are said to be secretly in favour of such occupation.

The people of Arizona, at the latest accounts, were discussing the question of a provisional government, or a distinct organisation from New Mexico, in case Congress fails to establish a territorial government, for Arizona. The reports of the mining companies for the last month show an increase yield of silver. Arizona now contains a population of 10,000.

Information had been received at New York that Miramon had organised a force of over 3,000 men for the purpose of attacking Vera Cruz, with confident expectation of carrying it, and terminating the struggle. Mr. M'Lane's treaty had been obtained, after earnest resistance by Juarez, as a last alternative for preserving his position.

Advices from Havana state that much enthusiasm was being manifested throughout the island on the subject of the war with Morocco. The young men were forming themselves into military companies, and applying to the captain general for permission to be received into the regular army and forwarded to the points of conflict. The captain-general had issued a proclamation calling upon the Havanese to subscribe in aid of the war.

Thomas Francis Meagher had quitted New York for Costa Rica. Mrs. Meagher accompanied him.

Reliable letters from Sonora state that Captain Porter's mission there is a failure, he having been overreached by Governor Pesquiera and his Secretary of State, and that nothing better need be expected until the United States Government should enforce reparation for the outrage committed on Captain Ewell.

Later dates from New Orleans to Jan. 12 state that the Juarez Government have directed Pesquiera to revoke the order for the expulsion of Captain Stone, but it was expected that Pesquiera would refuse, as he was raising troops for some mysterious purpose. The combined French and Spanish fleet was expected at Vera Cruz to enforce the necessary claims of Spain and France. The Liberals had obtained several victories over the church troops at Tehuantepec. Alvarez was acting against Cobas. The Liberals had re-taken Lacatecas. The report that the French and Spanish fleets were expected at Vera Cruz was derived from the French and English Legations at Mexico.

A NARROW ESCAPE.—The Indus, which has just arrived home with the Calcutta mail, while crossing the Bay of Biscay, was approached by a large sailing ship bearing right down upon her in the dead of a dark night. The captain of the Indus immediately ordered his engines to be reversed, and, just after he had done so, the huge sailing ship, in full sail, running at the rate of 12 knots, passed close to the Indus. Had Captain Weeks, of the latter ship, been less prompt, collision must have been inevitable, and the sailing ship would probably have been cut down to the water's edge. The sailing ship, from her rig, was evidently an outward-bound Yankee vessel. There were no lights on board of her, nor could there have been any look-out kept, or the lights of the Indus would have been distinctly seen from a distance. The people on board the Yankee were, evidently, from the outcries that were heard on board, much frightened at the fearful risk they had run through their unpardonable neglect.

ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY—NEW AERIAL MACHINE.

The members of this body held a sectional meeting, last evening, in the Board-room of the institution—

Dr. O'REILLY in the chair.

Mr. H. Hutchings read a paper "On a New Machine for Aerial Travelling." He stated that he would place before the meeting, as briefly as possible, his views of the practicability of aerial travelling, and for this end it appeared to him, that whatever was worthy of observation might be referred to under the following heads:—1st, the history of aerial Travelling to the present time; 2nd, the principal difficulties which at present attach to aerial travelling; 3rd, the means which he proposed to obviate these difficulties; 4th, the estimated dimensions of a machine for purposes of practical aerostation; 5th, the commercial importance and general usefulness of aerial travelling. Mr. Hutchings then went on to say—First, that the history of aerial travelling, to the present time, offered some analogy to the early history of most other inventions; for just as the first principles of steam and electricity had lain undeveloped in, as it were, a continuous infancy of fully 2,000 years, so, also, the elementary principles of aerostation had been known for some hundreds of years without a successful application to generally available practical purposes. The first attempt at aerial travelling of which there was any record were trials of flight with wings made of feathers. These attempts appeared to have attracted the attention of some of the learned of that day, and their opinions and lectures as to the possibility and impossibility of flying were, no doubt, interesting. But Albert of Saxony, who lived about 500 years ago, seemed to have given the first clear suggestion for aerostation, and his views received practical demonstration in the celebrated experiments of the Montgolfiero. The next step in progress—viz., the application of hydrogen gas by Messrs. Charles and Robert—immediately followed; and, if the flying kite of Mr. Henson, exhibited about the year 1848, and an American balloon, of about the same date, were excepted, no attempts worthy of observation had since been made, unless it were true that some gentleman in Paris had recently constructed what he designated a "flying fish." Under the second head were the principal difficulties which at present attach to aerial travelling, which arise from the following circumstances:—That by the application of manual power it had not been found possible to move a balloon in a given direction, irrespective of the currents of air in which it might happen to be afloat; that the increase in the size of a balloon necessary to acquire a given sustaining power added considerably to its unmanageableness; that even when a sustaining power had been so obtained, the application of machinery for propulsion, so far below the centre of resistance, was not calculated to ensure the desired end. Hence, either with or without machinery, it had not been found possible to successfully navigate the air, and thus attempts of this kind had come to be classed amongst projects visionary in the extreme. These difficulties were fully stated in an article in the "Encyclopedia Britannica," in reference to which he (Mr. Hutchings) would observe that it was the want in educational departments of a special course for the development of the genius of invention which appeared to him, for the most part, to originate that timidity of opinion in many, and that opposition in some, which had impeded progress in this, as well as in other inventions. Mr. Hutchings then referred the meeting to a model of his aerial machine. In this model there is a flat disc, or horizontal plane, called the deck, sharp at both ends. Perpendicular to this plane, and below it, is another, or vertical plane, the edge of which corresponds in some degree with the keel, stem, and stern of a ship. Passing through a perforation in this plane, and resting on the keel, is an engine, in a somewhat similar position to that which is usual in steamships, and immediately behind this is a screw propeller. On the deck are two perpendicular wooden posts, like masts, which are the uprights of a light frame, to which a series of balloons are attached by their centres, in the following order:—In front, over the sharp end of the deck, is one, behind this are fixed two—one at each side of the frame; then two more; and the rear closes with one similar to the front. The sternpost is produced above the deck, so as to sustain a conical break, and also to afford a point of attachment for the several cords which stay all the balloons, and hold them together. At one end of the vertical plane is an upright rudder, and in front of this, between the keel and deck, is a horizontal rudder. Mr. Hutchings explained the advantages of the construction of his model by stating—Firstly, That by the arrangement of the balloons the sustaining power might be increased indefinitely, without materially increasing the area of resistance. Hence increased size would not, in this case, produce unmanageableness. Secondly, An adequate propelling power could be employed and applied effectually, with reference to the centre of resistance, as was evident from the functions of the planes and form of the framework, no part of which could move forward without carrying, at the same time, the whole structure. Thirdly, a power of governing and guiding the machine was obtained, as was evident from a consideration that the general lengthy shape prevented rotary motion, the vertical plane would evidently give resistance to lee way, and discharge the functions of a keel, while the vertical rudder attached to it would alter the course of flight to left or right, and that the horizontal plane and rudder would govern the ascending or descending flight. Thus were fulfilled the conditions necessary for aerial navigation, and which appeared to him (Mr. Hutchings) to so supply the bases of progress in this art as to remove it for ever from the class of impracticable or visionary projects. The points he wished to submit more especially to consideration were, first, that by means of the planes (shown in the model) a power was obtained of governing and guiding the machine; secondly, that by the arrangement of the balloon, the sustaining power could be increased indefinitely, without materially increasing the area of resistance. This appeared sufficiently clear to him from what was found to result in the construction of ships—viz., that the breadth of beam, or width of ships, being the same increased length gave increased velocity and sustaining power. That is, by increasing the length the resistance was not increased. Having obtained a means of direction, and a minimum area of resistance, the next requisite was a motive power. To test the application of this he had a small steam engine constructed which, placed on a sort of turn-table, having on the opposite side a circular disc representing the resistance to be overcome, a fan driven by the engine moved the whole round with considerable velocity. However, lest the system which he proposed should be regarded as a barren possibility, he would suggest, for a practical application, having regard to expense in a trial structure that six balloons (as in the model) would be sufficient, each 36 feet in diameter, filled with hydrogen gas. These six balloons would sustain nearly 4½ tons. Thus there would be a given sustaining power, and a given area of resistance. Having assumed a speed of 20 miles an hour, which could not be considered excessive, it was right also to assume a time for its duration. He would say, for the first trial, a length of eight hours would be quite adequate. In regard to weight, Mr. Hutchings said that that of the engine of two-horse power, with coal and water, for eight hours, would be two tons; to this should be added the weight of the guiding planes, which, calculating at 41lbs. per cubic foot of red pine, would come to 5 cwt., but which he would put down as 10 cwt. Thus there would be a total weight of 2½ tons to be sustained, leaving a surplus buoyancy of 2 tons over and above, for the purposes of traffic. Then, allowing 15 stone as the weight of each traveller (laughter), there would be room at least for 20 persons. Mr. Hutchings then referred to the commercial importance of aerial travelling, and having ably treated the subject of atmospheric influence, concluded by observing that it only remained to make trial of the machine, the success of which waited but an adequate outlay, and said it might not be too much to predict that when capital was invested in it with the same enterprize as in our great railways and monster ships, the spirit of progress would acquire fresh vigour, and the operations of trade and commerce receive an impetus which must greatly tend to our national prosperity. (Applause.)

Mr. Warwick, of London, said that, having himself made journeys in balloons from nearly every capital in Europe, he might, perhaps, be permitted to state that it struck him Mr. Hutching's plan was merely a revivication of several fallacies, which had been demolished soon after they had been made trial of. The notion of combining several balloons in one had been started and exploded over and over again. Mr. Warwick then proceeded to state his views upon the subject, and entered into some extremely interesting details. He concluded by stating it as his opinion that aerial navigation, if ever established, as he believed it would some day, would not be by guiding the balloons through the air.

Mr. Hutchings came forward, and said he thought the arguments of Mr. Warwick were all in his favour. He then gave some explanations in reply, after which the subject closed.

The next papers read were by

Mr. David Moore—On raising, growing, and bringing to maturity seedling potatoes; with observations on the improvement of races of vegetables by artificial means; and

Mr. John Locke—On Meteorology, and some of its practical results.

Both papers afforded great information, and were received with applause.

The Section then adjourned.

Irish Railway Returns.

Made up to the respective dates as under.

Name of Railway.	1859. £	s.	d.	1858. £	s.	d.
Ballymena & Portrush, Jan. 21	271	11	4	261	12	11
Belfast & County Down, Jan. 22	488	13	7	415	13	4
Belfast & Ballymena, Jan. 21	1102	15	6	1076	8	4
Cork & Bandon, Jan. 21	267	5	11	280	17	3
Cork, Blackrock, & Passage, Jan. 21	163	12	0	211	19	11
Dublin & Belfast Junc. Jan. 22	1224	9	0	1197	8	0
Dublin & Wicklow, Jan. 21	1286	15	0	1204	13	0
Dublin & Drogheda, Jan. 22	1430	18	0	1268	0	0
Dundalk & Enniskillen, Jan. 21	624	19	0	521	1	0
Gt. Southern & Western, Jan. 21	6324	9	0	5343	8	0
Irish South Eastern, Jan. 21	280	11	0	308	3	0
Killarney Junction, Jan. 21	346	6	0	431	10	0
Limerick & Ennis, Jan. 21	120	7	3	...		
Limerick & Foynes, Jan. 21	127	2	5	148	3	0
Londonderry & Enniskillen, Jan. 21	734	11	10	723	9	5
Midland Great Western, Jan. 22	3252	2	7	3388	13	9
Ulster, Jan. 22	1610	7	6	1585	15	9
Waterford and Kilkenny Jan. 21	279	1	0	315	17	0
Waterford and Limerick Jan 21	1030	11	2	1299	17	6

Law Intelligence.

ROLLS COURT—YESTERDAY.

Cartan v. Bury.

This was a cause petition for a specific performance of an agreement which had been executed in the month of January, 1851, to grant a lease of part of the lands of Woodpark, county Wexford. The respondent resisted the suit on the ground of delay on the part of the petitioner, and also on the ground of not having complied with certain terms, as to the expenditure of money on the lands.

The arguments having concluded, the court reserved judgment.

Mr. J. E. Walshe, Q.C., and Mr. Hemphill, with Mr. P. J. O'Flaherty, solicitor, appeared on behalf of the petitioner; and Mr. Frederick Walsh, Q.C., and Mr. Tandy, with Messrs. Nunn and Jones, solicitors, appeared on behalf of the respondent.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH—YESTERDAY.

(Before the Lord Chief Justice, Mr. Justice O'Brien, and Mr. Justice Hayes.)

THE KIDNAPPING CASE.

In the matter of Mary Mathews, an infant.

In this case, the facts of which are familiar to the public,

The Lord Chief Justice stated the court would postpone its judgment until they would be furnished with a copy of a return made to a *mandamus* in a recent case in the Court of Queen's Bench in England, the facts and circumstances of which were similar to the present. The court having come to a decision on the return to the *mandamus* in that case, and taken certain proceedings upon it, thought it right, before deciding the present case, to get information as to the particulars of that case, and the reasons which induced the court in England to hold the return was insufficient. It was very desirable, as the law was the same in both countries, that the course of proceeding should be precisely the same. It was also very important that the responsibility of parties in such cases should not be different in the two countries, and that the security for the liberty of the subject should be the same; and that the provisions of that remedial and valuable measure for the liberty of the subject the *Habeas Corpus* Act, should be carried out in the same way in both countries. The court, therefore, postponed their decision in the case of the infant Mary Mathews, until they obtained more full and accurate information upon the case to which he alluded as decided in England. The case had not been reported, but there was merely a short reference to it in a publication, which was insufficient. If they should not be able to obtain sufficient information on the case before the term was over they would appoint a day for delivering judgment in chamber.

Maddock v. Mallett.

This case came before the court on demurrer to the defendant's pleas. It was an action brought to recover damages for breach of covenant to maintain and repair certain premises, demised upwards of twenty years ago, to the defendant. The breach arose by the taking down of a house, and the erection on its site of an iron foundry. The defendant alleged the statute of limitations barred the action. The plaintiff demurred to this defence, and insisted there had been a continual breach from year to year, which necessitated a new cause of action.

The court delivered judgment, overruling the demurrer.

THE CHAPLAINCY OF THE GALWAY UNION—THE DECISION.

The Queen v. the Rev. Peter Daly.

The Court delivered judgment in this case, which has been standing over for some time. It will be remembered the case was brought before the court to show cause against making absolute a conditional order which had been obtained by the Poor Law Commissioners against a Roman Catholic clergyman, named Daly, who had been dismissed from the office of chaplain of the Galway Union, and which he persisted in retaining, notwithstanding a sealed order of the Commissioners to the contrary. The conditional order was for a writ of *quo warranto* to compel Mr. Daly to resign the office. Counsel, during the progress of the case, referred to the affidavit of the Chief Clerk of the Commissioners, in which he deposed that a letter was written by the Commissioners' inspector, requesting Mr. Daly to call on his bishop and get him to appoint a chaplain in his place, as he had been dismissed. Mr. Brodie, the poor law inspector, waited upon the Roman Catholic bishop, and explained the circumstances of the case, and the bishop declined to do more than promise that the religious wants of the inmates in the union belonging to his church would be attended to. A resolution was then passed by the board of guardians that the Rev. Mr. Daly should be requested to continue his connection with the house as chaplain. The deponent further stated in his affidavit that he had been informed the Commissioners directed their inspector, Mr. Brodie, to renew his communication with the Roman Catholic bishop of Galway, on the subject of appointing some other clergyman in room of Mr. Daly, dismissed. The inspector accordingly did so, but that gentleman refused to interfere, and the inspector then waited upon several other Roman Catholic clergymen, but they all declined to accept it; that he was further informed, notwithstanding the order of the Commissioners, Mr. Daly continued to act as chaplain to the Galway Union. Upon the 8th of May, 1859, at a meeting of the board of guardians, a letter was received from Mr. Daly, requesting that his half-yearly salary might be paid. A resolution was carried by a majority of the guardians, to comply with his demand, and accordingly a cheque for £35 salary was given him. The resolution was signed by Anthony O'Flaherty, as chairman. The deponent believed that Mr. Daly would continue to act as chaplain, notwithstanding the order of the Commissioners, unless prohibited by the court. For the purpose of showing cause against making absolute the conditional order, Mr. Daly filed an affidavit, in which he stated he was advised that the office of chaplain to the Galway Union was not such an office as by law a writ of *quo warranto* could affect; that he claimed the right in performance of his duty as a Christian minister, to attend the inmates in the workhouse, inasmuch as they were his parishioners within the limits of his parish; that in the month of November last, a foundling child was brought by a man to the master of the workhouse, who christened him John Joyce; that he, the Rev. Peter Daly, from circumstances within his knowledge, called the child by the name of John Butler, and baptised him a Roman Catholic; that the attention of the board was called to the baptism, and to the fact of the child's name being changed from John Joyce to John Butler, and that complaint was made of the child being baptised a Roman Catholic instead of the religion of the State. A letter was addressed by the commissioners on the 16th December, 1858, to the board of guardians in reference to the child, from which it appeared that when the child was first registered a Roman Catholic its parentage was unknown, and that the master, in discharge of his duty, ought to have registered it a Protestant, and that, if the master failed afterwards in discharging his duty, the Commissioners would consider the propriety of removing him from the office. That letter was sent by the board of guardians to Mr. Daly in order that he might reply to it. He did reply to the letter, and claimed a right as to the rearing of the child in the Roman Catholic religion. The main question in the case was whether or not Mr. Daly, having received a sealed order of the Commissioners, dismissing him from the chaplaincy, and having ceased, in point of law, to be the chaplain of the Galway Union, whether the present proceeding by *quo warranto* could be directed against him by the court, for the purpose of compelling him to cease his attendance. The 4th section of the 1st and 2nd Vic. made the office of chaplain only tenable during the pleasure of the Commissioners. The main question for the court was, whether or not the Commissioners took the course they should have taken for the removal of Mr. Daly. After the dismissal of Mr. Daly no other person would accept the office, and the Commissioners had done all they could, and signed their sealed order dismissing him from the chaplaincy.

The case was argued on behalf of the Commissioners by Mr. Serjeant Fitzgibbon, Mr. Pennefather, Q.C., and Mr. Michael Morris; and on behalf of Mr. Daly by Mr. Serjeant O'Hagan and Mr. Blake, Q.C.

The Lord Chief Justice, in delivering the judgment of the court, said that a conditional order had been granted at the instance of the Poor Law Commissioners for liberty to file an information in the nature of a writ of *quo warranto*, requiring the Rev. Mr. Daly to show cause why he claimed to exercise the office of chaplain in the poor law union of the county of Galway. Cause was shown against that conditional order, founded on a very short preliminary ground, which, if well founded, made it unnecessary to go into the case—namely, that the nature of the office held by the Rev. Mr. Daly was such that the *quo warranto* did not lie. The cases in which the *quo warranto* to lay were fully considered by the House of Lords in Queen *v.* Darley. Until the decision in that case it would appear that the greatest doubt prevailed upon the question, and more inconsistent decisions had been made upon it than on almost any other point of law. The decision in the Queen *v.* Darley, however, definitively ascertained the cases to which the *quo warranto* was applicable. One of the matters which led to difference in the decisions was with respect to the source of the office. It was held in some cases that the writ only applied in the case of offices which had its source in the appointment of the Crown. The tendency of later cases was that the same principle which made the writ applicable to an office originated in the appointment of the Crown made it equally applicable to offices created by Act of Parliament. There was another point which created difficulty—namely, the nature of the office as contrasted between its being a public office, and an office in which the duties were of a public character, and in performance of a duty in which the public had an interest. It was, perhaps, impossible to lay down a precise limit, so as to distinguish the cases in that respect very accurately; but the general principle was established that the office must be of a kind in which it could be said to be of a public nature and character. The third point which occasioned difficulty was with respect to the tenure of the office, and on that the House of Lords decided that the office must be of independent substantial tenure, or, at all events, that offices held merely during will and pleasure were not the subject of a writ of *quo warranto*. It would seem that there were good reasons for this, for with respect to an office held merely during will and pleasure there could be no continuing title, and the parties who had the right could remove right themselves by removing the person who usurped the office, so that there was no occasion to have recourse to a court of law for that purpose. It was said, however, in the present case—and he owned that for a considerable time the point created some doubt in his mind—a doubt that was fortified by the fact of its having been thrown out by the Law Lords—the point was this, what is to become of a case in which there is no other remedy but the writ, a case in which it is impossible to right the parties without the intercession of the writ on which judgment of ouster and execution would follow. But upon a consideration of the case amongst themselves, Mr. Justice O'Brien pointed to a provision in the statute which he (the Chief Justice) thought obviated all difficulty that might arise from the objection he referred to; for it appeared that the Poor Law Commissioners had not only a power with respect to superseding the claim of the usurper, but of withholding the salary, which, in most cases, would probably be a very effectual ouster. There was another more perfect security still than this—that the chairman of the board of any guardians who signed a cheque for salary for any person not entitled to it was liable to be charged, upon the audit of the accounts, with the sum. With these powers and remedies in the hands of the Commissioners, it appeared to the members of the court that the case came within the general principle, and that it was not at all necessarily within any exception that might arise from a supposed want of other remedies than the writ of *quo warranto*. The decision of the House of Lords case—the Queen *v.* Darley—was followed by no less than three other cases since, in every one of which the principle was acted upon, that in the case of an office removable at will and pleasure the *quo warranto* was not applicable. In the case of the Queen *v.* the Guardians of St. Martin's, 17th Queen's Bench, a summary of the decision of the court was given in short and pointed language by Justice Erle, who said:—"The causes for the applicability of the *quo warranto* were considered in the case of the Queen *v.* Darley. First the source, next the tenure, and thirdly the duties. Here, no doubt, the duties are of a public character; here the source of the office is an Act of Parliament; but the third qualification to make the writ applicable is wanting—the tenure is not of a permanent nature, it is a tenure at will and pleasure." And Lord Brougham observes even if it had been a tenure upon good behaviour, that would not be a sufficient tenure, but that a tenure at will and pleasure clearly renders the writ inapplicable. That case was followed *in re* Fox (8th Ellis and Blackburne), and in a third case in that court, M'Carthy *v.* the Poor Law Commissioners (3rd Irish Common Law Reports). Under those circumstances, the court were of opinion that the cause shown against the conditional order should be allowed, and that the writ of *quo warranto* could not be granted in the present case.

Mr. Justice O'Brien concurred in the judgment of the Chief Justice, and stated that he had authority from Mr. Justice Perrin to state his concurrence also.

Mr. Justice Hayes declared he was of the same opinion as the other members of the court.

Rule—That the order against the Rev. Peter Daly be discharged.

Serjeant O'Hagan applied for costs against the Poor Law Commissioners.

The Court granted the application.

The Queen v. the Guardians of the Mallow Union.

The court delivered judgment in this case, in which a conditional order had been obtained for a *mandamus*, to compel the defendants to raise, by means of a rate, a sum of £5 15s. 3d., for the purpose of paying a balance of salary to Mr. George Walter Wilson, in his capacity of inspector of common lodging-houses in Mallow. The principal question in the case arose upon the construction of the 14th and 15th Vic., chaps. 28 and 41. The board of guardians resisted the *mandamus*, and denied they had power to raise a rate for such a purpose, inasmuch as the contended the Common Lodging House Act did not extend to Ireland.

The Court held the act did not apply to Ireland.

The Attorney-General, with Mr. James Monahan, argued the case on behalf the Crown; and Mr. Sullivan, Q.C., with Mr. Johnstone, for the guardians.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—YESTERDAY.

(Before the Full Court.)

George Massey Dawson v. Rev. Lorenzo Clutterbuck and others.

Mr. Rollestone, Q.C., on the part of the defendants, applied to have the venue changed in this case from the county of Dublin, to the North Riding of Tipperary where the alleged cause of action arose. The action was brought to try title to the mountain of Curragh, in the county Tipperary, upon which the defendant Mr. Clutterbuck and his tenants, committed, it was alleged, trespasses, by pulling up certain poles and stakes upon which cautionary notices had been posted. The tenants lodged £5 in court, as compensation for the damage committed by them; but Mr. Clutterbuck pleaded a special plea, denying the title of the plaintiff, and that he and his ancestors had right of commonage and sporting over this mountain from time immemorial. The principal grounds upon which the defendant relied for changing the venue was, that the witnesses to be examined on his part were very old persons, and all resided in the neighbourhood in which the cause of action arose. The plaintiff, on the other hand, denied that the trial of the case at Clonmel would be attended with more convenience than if it were tried in Dublin, and also that the public mind had been prejudiced against him, in consequence of a notice that was extensively circulated by the defendant's agent amongst the people in the neighbourhood.

It appearing to the court that the defendant had pleaded several pleas which he was not entitled to do without the leave of the court, the motion stands adjourned until Monday, for the purpose of allowing the defendant to amend his pleas in such a way as he might be advised.

Counsel for the plaintiff—Serjeant Fitzgibbon and Mr. Darley, Q.C.; for the defendant—Mr. Rollestone, Q.C., and Mr. Johnstone.

Kilmartin v. Walshe.

The further affidavits in this case, for the filing of which it was allowed to stand over from the day previous, were opened to the court. The motion was on the part of the defendant, an attorney of the court, who had been arrested on a writ of *ca. sa.*, and the object of it was that he might be declared to have been privileged from arrest for debt at the time he was arrested on his way to the Four Courts on professional business. The further affidavits put in by the defendant were to the effect that he left his residence on the day in question for no other purpose than to proceed to court, and not to transact any other business. The additional affidavit of the bailiff was read by Mr. Jordan, who opposed the motion, and on certain points contradicted that of the defendant.

The Court said, although the case was a doubtful one, as regarded exactly ascertaining the facts, they thought it better, under the circumstances, to discharge the defendant.

M'Carthy v. Keane.

Mr. Chatterton, Q.C., with whom was Mr. Exham, moved on behalf of the defendant that the venue in the case might be changed from Dublin to Cork. The action was brought to recover damages for alleged wrongful dismissal by the defendant, who is a clothier and merchant tailor in Cork, of the plaintiff, from his employment as foreman tailor. The plaintiff as a ground for opposing the motion, stated in his affidavit that several witnesses of his resided in Dublin, amongst whom he mentioned the names of the Lord Chief Baron, Mr. Justice Keogh, and several others, for whom he had cut and made clothes. (Laughter.)

The Court refused the motion.

Counsel for the plaintiff—Messrs. Macdonough, Q.C., Harris, Q.C., and Curran; for the defendant—Messrs. Chatterton, Q.C., and Exham.

COURT OF EXCHEQUER—YESTERDAY.

(Before the Chief Baron, Baron Greene, and Baron Fitzgerald.)

The Attorney-General v. Maxwell.

In this case a special verdict had been taken in the last after sittings, and it now came before the court for argument upon legal questions arising upon the acts in reference to the payment of legacy and probate duty. The Crown claimed from the defendant, as the personal representative of a gentleman named Bailey, a sum of £400 legacy duty, upon personal estate, consisting of money in the funds left by the deceased gentleman. The arguments were purely of a technical character.

The Court delivered judgment in favour of the Crown.

COURT OF BANKRUPTCY AND INSOLVENCY—YESTERDAY.

(Before Judge Lynch.)

In re Farrelly, a Bankrupt.

The meeting was for the final examination of the bankrupt. It appeared that what the whole estate realised amounted to only about £2, and the bankrupt on his examination said he gave £7 to prepare his schedule.

Judge Lynch said it was very improper to bring such a pauper case into bankruptcy. If it were in insolvency, he could punish by a remand, but in bankruptcy he could only suspend the certificate. He would adjourn the case for a month, if the petitioning creditor wished it, so as to give him time to make further inquiry, but it should be at his own expense; or he would pass the examination and suspend the certificate.

Mr. Phillips, for the assignee, said he would prefer the latter course.

Mr. Heron appeared for the bankrupt. Agent to the bankruptcy—Mr. Hamilton.

In re Charles Synott.

The bankrupt was a grocer and spirit dealer in Ballina, and the meeting was for proof of debts and final examination. Mr. Bloomfield, for the trade assignee, said his client was satisfied that a full account had been given, although there was hardly anything for creditors. There were some debts returned that might be recovered.

Judge Berwick said, upon looking into the schedules, he saw the case was one of those calculated to bring discredit upon Irish traders with English creditors. It was where parties went into trade without capital or means, and, having got credit, failed without leaving anything for creditors, and then thought they had nothing to do but come into that court and wipe off all, and then commence business anew. He would, as far as he could, endeavour to put a stop to such a practice. In the present case he should adjourn the examination for three months, so as to give time for realising the assets, and suing the *bona fide* debtors to the estate.

The insolvent would be bound to assist the assignees.

Agent to the bankruptcy—Mr. Bloomfield.

QUEEN'S BENCH—NISI PRIUS.

List of records and abstracts of issues for trial at the sittings after Hilary Term, 1860, commencing Monday, the 6th day of February, 1860.

The Lord Chief Justice will sit each day at half-past ten o'clock, and at once proceed with the list, and will order every case to be struck out in which the plaintiff's attorney does not attend when called, or is not ready to proceed.

CITY COMMON JURY CASES.—James Birch Kennedy *v.* Nicholas Verdon, defendant's acceptance; Michael O'Loughlin *v.* Charles M'Donnell, bill of exchange; John Andrews and others *v.* William John Vaughan, goods sold and delivered; Robert Cochrane and another *v.* Patrick O'Dea, goods sold and delivered; John M'Conn and others *v.* Patrick Mulholland, ejectment on the title; Samuel H. Bolton *v.* James Tyrrell, good sold and delivered; Francis Rochfort, *v.* Matthew Ennis, rent; Andrew Burke *v.* James Murray, eviction; William Montgomery *v.* Samuel Steele, seduction; Richard Smith *v.* Peter Whelan, false imprisonment; Arthur Johnston *v.* Francis George Manning, maintenance; Thomas Carpenter *v.* Joshua Coogan, writ of reviver; James Rooney *v.* John Somers Dawson, work and labour; Thomas Crawford Butler *v.* Charles Palmer Archer, rent; Wm. Stephenson and another *v.* James Whiteside, goods sold; John Collier *v.* Anne Kelly, trespass; Francis Morgan *v.* Francis Cherry Sikes, breach of contract; Michael Murphy and others, assignees of Michael Walsh, a bankrupt, *v.* Michael Walsh, junior, conspiracy to defeat the operation of the bankrupt laws; Bridget Rafferty, administratrix of David Rafferty, *v.* Jonathan Bruce, defendant's promissory notes; Jeremiah J. Murphy *v.* Cornelius Daly, breach of covenant; William Moran *v.* Alexander Spence and others, ejectment on title; Edward M'Phelimy *v.* Maxwell Love, illegal distress; Patrick Cullen *v.* John Walsh, slander; Charles Abbott *v.* Albert Hertage, crim. con.; Thomas Scott *v.* William Scott, bill of exchange; Michael Connell *v.* John M'Golrick, money paid for defendant's use.

CITY SPECIAL JURY CASES.—Thomas Branagan and John Bryson *v.* Lord Viscount Monck, work and labour; Teresa Cahill and another *v.* Mathew Dwyer, trespass; Peter Nicholas Du Moulin, Margaret Jane his wife, and others, *v.* Joseph Drewitt, ejectment on title; James Wilson and others *v.* James Murtagh and another, balance due on foot of contract; Michael Murphy and another, assignees of Denis Kelly, *v.* Edward Howard Bolland, issue from the Landed Estates Court; James White *v.* John Rowan and others, injury to plaintiff.

COUNTY COMMON JURY CASES.—William Rooney *v.* Michl. Field and William Stanley, ejectment on title; George Robinson and Francis Gibbons *v* William Edward Porter and Darby Carty, ejectment on title; John Reade Clarke *v* Joseph Wilson, breach of contract.

The County cases will not be taken until all the City cases are disposed of.

As great delay arises from witnesses not being in attendance when called, it is ordered that the several attorney engaged in the Nisi Prius cases do have their witnesses in each case, in attendance in the passage left hand entrance to the court.

The plaintiff's attorney is required to be prepared with a copy of the summons and plaint, and defence, before the case is called on, for the court.

PROPOSED TRANSFER OF THE GRAND CANAL. MEETING IN THE CORN EXCHANGE.

Pursuant to requisition, a numerously-attended meeting of gentlemen interested in the bill now before Parliament, for the transfer of the Grand Canal to the Great Southern and the Midland Railway Companies, was held yesterday, in the board-room of the Corn Exchange—

The MAYOR OF LIMERICK in the chair.

Mr. John Murtagh was appointed secretary to the meeting.

The Chairman said that, having seen in the public papers the advertisement convening the meeting, and as the people of Limerick were very much interested in the question which they were met to consider, he thought it his duty to be present on that occasion. The Corporation of Limerick and the Chamber of Commerce had come to the resolution of petitioning against this bill, and the Market Trustees had also moved in the matter. Subscriptions towards the expense of the opposition had been voted, the general feeling being that if the Grand Canal fell into the hands of the two Railway Companies, the city of Limerick, and all the districts immediately adjoining the canal, with those that intervened between it and the railways, would be injuriously affected. (Hear, hear.) He conceived that the public had very just grounds for going before Parliament, and calling upon the Legislature to consider very seriously this question before they acceded to the proposed bill. The Grand Canal Company obtained their bill, not for the purpose of establishing a mere private speculation, but the great object of the Legislature in granting them the powers they possessed under that bill was to promote the public good. (Hear, hear.) It was, therefore, just and reasonable that when this same company went before the Legislature for powers to dispose of that property in a certain way, their request to do so should be considered with reference to the public good. The property of the Grand Canal Company, unlike the property of private individuals, was created with certain trusts, and although the proposition that a man could do what he liked with his own was plausible enough at first sight, it did not apply, either in the abstract or on general principles, to the Canal Company, because they were bound to perform certain duties to the public, in consideration of the public having given them the facilities for creating and working the concern which they had undertaken. (Hear, hear.) But there was a still stronger consideration. Half a million of money had been expended out of the public purse in improving the navigation of the Shannon, with the direct object of advancing the inland navigation between Dublin and the counties of Limerick and Tipperary. (Hear, hear.) The Legislature were, therefore, bound to see that no act was done which would have the effect of throwing that navigation into the hands of hostile parties, and rendering comparatively valueless the large expenditure of money to which he had referred. It was quite evident that if the two Railway Companies got possession of the Grand Canal, it would not be their interest, but the contrary, to work it for the public welfare. Having made these few observations, he was ready to hear any suggestions which might be made with the view of promoting and successfully carrying out the object of the meeting. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Perry proposed the first resolution, to the effect that the meeting viewed with alarm the proposed transfer of the Grand Canal to the Great Southern and Midland Great Western Railway Companies, believing that such a transfer would create a monopoly of the entire carrying trade of the country, and be thereby injurious to their commercial and agricultural interests.

Mr. Duncan, in seconding the resolution, observed that he represented a large section of the traders of Athy, into which town the Grand Canal flowed as far as the Barrow. A large meeting of the inhabitants was held on last Tuesday, and the general feeling expressed at that meeting was, that it would be inconsistent with the well-being of the public, and injurious to the trade of the town, if the proposed bill were carried into law. They were opposed to the principle of monopoly, in any shape or form—they believed it to be injurious to the trade of any country; and they were, therefore, determined to give the present measure all the legitimate opposition they could command.

The Chairman put the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

Mr. Patrick O'Brien, M.P., claimed the privilege of making a few observations. He did not appear in the capacity of a requisitionist, but as representing one of the counties through which this canal passed. He did not come forward to express his antagonism to the bill, because if this bill should go before a committee of the House of Commons, and that he now expressed an opinion favourable or unfavourable to it, he might be precluded from taking his place on that committee when the question came to be discussed. (Hear, hear.) When, however, a body of gentlemen, whose trade and interests were to be affected by this measure, assembled, he felt it was his duty, as representing a portion of them, to suggest to them a mode of procedure by which they could carry out their wishes, and, with this view, he had procured a copy of the bill which they had met to consider. This bill would go before the Committee of Standing Orders, and the question whether certain notices had been complied with or not would be considered by them, and if the committee think that the requisite conditions have been complied with, they will pass the bill. This bill, however, contained a provision referring it to the Board of Trade, and it should therefore go before that body, where the preamble and principles of it would be considered. Assuming it to pass the Board of Trade, it would then be referred to the committee he had indicated, where, of course, all the opposition they wished to give it could be made. If they objected to the bill on the ground of monopoly, or upon the ground that if the Railway Companies got possession of the canal they would increase the amount of tolls, they could settle that by the introduction of clauses fixing the amount of the tariff to be paid. This arrangement could be carried out by appointing a committee to confer with the Railway Companies, or by employing counsel before the committee. If they intended to oppose the bill *in toto*, he would suggest that a committee of gentlemen from the various districts to be affected by it should be appointed to carry out the particular object they might have in view. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Adam Mitchell, as a member of the Parsonstown Commissioners, begged to state that they had already prepared a petition, which was most numerously signed by the inhabitants of that town and the surrounding districts, with the view of giving every opposition to this bill. They had already ample proof that if the railways got the canal under their control, they would charge whatever they thought fit for carrying goods. The Parsonstown people were now paying for railway travelling double what they had heretofore paid in the old stage coach days. (Hear, hear.)

The Chairman called on Mr. Murphy, the solicitor employed by the Chamber of Commerce and the Corporation of Limerick, to carry out their resolution for petitioning against the bill, to state to the meeting what steps he had taken with respect to it.

Mr. Murphy said he had employed a Parliamentary agent for the purpose of presenting the petition. He had been informed by him that the bill had already passed the Standing Orders Committee, and would pass the second reading about the 1st of February. All parties who intended opposing the bill should lodge their petitions, in a fortnight after that time, in the private bill office of the House of Commons. Those whom he had consulted on the fate of the bill expressed an opinion that they might not succeed in preventing the owners of the canal from disposing of their property to the best advantage, but that they would accomplish two objects in opposing it—that the free navigation of the canal shall be kept open, and that the Railway Companies, if they became the owners, shall not at any time be allowed to charge higher rates than they would be authorised from time to time by the Board of Trade, and under no circumstances shall the rates be raised higher than the maximum amount which the Canal Company were now empowered to charge. It would not be sufficient to lodge petitions against the bill; these petitions should be prosecuted like a suit at law, and therefore it was necessary that the Parsonstown Commissioners, and other bodies like them, who were interested in the measure, should appear in the regular way before the committee, and co-operate with the Limerick bodies in giving it practical opposition. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Nicholas Butler observed that the maximum rate of charges on the canal were higher than the railways carried goods for at present. It seemed to him it would be better to come to some arrangement with the Railway Companies to reduce this rate, than to go to Parliament and incur the expense of opposing a bill which would, in the end, entitle them to charge higher rates than the railways carried goods for at present.

Mr. M'Cann was of opinion that it would be better for the Railway Companies to get the canal under certain restrictions, than that they should, in the event of the opposition being successful, get it into their hands by private arrangement.

The Chairman was of opinion that the best course to adopt was, to put themselves, in the first instance, in a position of opposing the bill in its entirety. If, after this step was taken, they found it practicable to open negociations with the Railway Companies, they could do so, but if these negociations were not successful, they could then resort to Parliamentary opposition. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Norton proposed the next resolution, to the effect that inasmuch as a large amount of public money had been expended on the navigation of the Shannon, and as the Grand and the Royal Canals were the only inland arteries of communication, with that river—one of which was already in the possession of the Midland Great Western Railway Company—it would be unwise and unjust to the public to transfer the other canal to railway companies in the manner proposed. He was of opinion that the best mode of accomplishing their object was to oppose the bill *in toto*, and if they were not successful in preventing an amalgamation, they might be able to introduce such modifications, as would prevent a monopoly which would be so injurious to the general interests of the country. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Phelan seconded the resolution, which was put from the chair and carried, Mr. M'Cann expressing his dissent.

After some further discussion it was resolved to appoint a committee for the purpose of receiving subscriptions, and organising such opposition to the bill as might be deemed most advisable.

Mr. Norton having been called to the second chair, a vote of thanks was passed to the Mayor of Limerick, and the proceedings terminated.

OUTWARD AMERICAN MAILS.

The Canadian screw steam-ship North Briton arrived in the harbour from Liverpool early in the afternoon of Thursday, for the purpose of embarking the mails for America. The special train conveying these arrived at the terminus here at half-past three o'clock. It brought two passengers, the Hon. Sydney Smith, Postmaster-General of Canada, and the Hon. A. T. Galt, and twelve bags of mails, amongst which was the first of the French mails to be despatched for the United States by way of this port. On their arrival here they were, with one mail bag from this city, conveyed to Queenstown by the river steamer Royal Alice, and a bag from Queenstown having been taken in, the whole were embarked on board the North Briton, which steamed out with them for Portland at five o'clock.—*Cork Constitution.*

CORK HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.—Lady Arnott has given a silver cup to this society, to be competed for during he current year.—*Ibid.*

CORK HARBOUR PACKET STATION.—It is now part of our public duty to keep constantly before the public the fact that the Cove of Cork is now become the great packet station between Europe and America; and in addition to the new feature of the despatch of a French mail yesterday, we have to notice the call of the City of Washington, one of the Inman liners, on her voyage to New York, to take up cargo and passengers, yesterday afternoon.—*Cork Reporter.*

We regret to say that puerperal fever is very rife in this city at present, and that in most cases it proves fatal. It is not confined to any particular class.—*Cork Herald.*

The Universal Agricultural Exhibition at Paris takes place in the week between the 17th and 23rd of June next. It will include cattle, pigs, poultry, implements, &c., with handsome money prizes, and gold, silver, and bronze medals for the successful competitors.—*Ibid.*

DOWNPATRICK AUXILIARY TO THE PROTESTANT ORPHAN SOCIETY.—We have great pleasure in stating that the subscriptions collected in this town and neighbourhood, for the benefit of this most excellent society, have reached the sum of nearly £100, being an increase of one-fourth over that of last year.—*Downshire Protestant.*

COMMITTALS FOR PERJURY.—Some months ago, we stated that Eliza Jane M'Gee had been committed for trial at the next assizes, on a charge of perjury. On Tuesday last, we understand that additional charges of a similar nature were preferred against her before D. Harrel, Esq., J.P., and that after a lengthened examination four other cases of perjury were established, so as to warrant Mr. Harrel in committing her on each of them. Our readers will recollect that Magee is the person who gave the original testimony in the late supposed murder of John Wilson, at Crosgar. We do not consider, when all the circumstances of this very mysterious case are brought before a jury, that the unfortunate woman will be found guilty of perjury.—*Ibid.*

BURNING OF A CORN MILL IN FERMANAGH.—On the night of the 14th inst., between the hours of eight and eleven P.M., a corn mill at Drumban, county Fermanagh, the property of John and Christopher Humphrys, Esqrs., of Clareview, was burned down. The mill contained a large quantity of oats and oatmeal, which was consumed. Notwithstanding a searching inquiry by the authorities, the origin of the fire is still a mystery.

The Queen's Speech on opening Parliament was transmitted to Paris by telegraph in 42 minutes. The document was divided into three parts, and each part committed to a separate wire, the first words being sent off at 33 minutes past 1, and the last at a quarter past 2.

Fifty-four petitions to Parliament to repeal the law prohibiting marriage with a deceased wife's sister have been despatched from Halifax and its vicinity.

A sermon on the death of the late much-lamented Rev. John Ramsay will be delivered in the Methodist Chapel, South Great George's-street, on to-morrow evening, by the Rev. James Griffin.

SHERIFF OF LONGFORD.—John Stradford Kirwan, Esq. was, on the 25th inst., sworn in as High Sheriff of the county of Longford. He has appointed Thomas Gregory, Esq., of Carrickmoira House, Newtownforbes, Under-Sheriff; and Ambrose Sullivan, Esq., Stephen's-green, Dublin, Returning-Officer.

THE LATE OUTRAGE AT TULLAMORE.—Our latest accounts from Tullamore inform us that, under the care of his medical attendants, Drs. Ridley and Coulter, Mr. Dunne had in a great degree recovered from the state of insensibility into which he had been thrown by the murderous attempt on his life; but, strange to say, he has no recollection whatever of his having been shot. He is under the impression that his wounds have been caused by a blow from a brickbat, which he insists was thrown at him before Ryan left him. In consequence of information received by the magistrates, a man of the name of Hand has been arrested, and fully identified by Dunne as the person who followed him on Monday night before he was wounded. Hand remains in custody. Mr. Dunne continues in a most precarious state; and for some time it will not be possible to say what may be the result of the violence to which he has been subjected.

DESTRUCTION OF BIRDS FORBIDDEN.—The destroying all birds, except game to eat, has been recently prohibited in many of the small German States, on the Rhine and in parts of Germany. The motives are these—wherever the farmers have killed the rooks, jays, and even sparrows, the crops have been less than where they had been unmolested. Very able naturalists have examined this, and have reported that the quantity of noxious vermin which the birds destroy greatly exceeds the small quantity of grain they devour in searching for the insects on which they feed.

A marriage, which has been brought about in a very romantic manner, was celebrated at St. John's Episcopal Chapel, on Thursday. Mr. Thomas Pendred, of Dublin, a member of the orchestra of the Theatre Royal, was on board the royal mail steamer Persia, last summer, on a voyage from New York, when a lady passenger, Miss Marie Kohli, of Berne, Switzerland, fell overboard, the ship being then under full steam. Mr. Pendred leapt after, and was the means of saving her life, and this gallant action led to the happy event which has taken place.—*Greenock Advertiser.*

FORCE OF THE SEA.—So tremendous had the force of the sea been when it broke the ship (the Royal Charter) that it had beaten one great ingot of gold deep into a strong and heavy piece of solid iron-work; in which also, several loose sovereigns that the ingot had swept before it, had been found, as firmly embedded as though the iron had been liquid when they were forced there.—*Dickens' All the Year Round.*

PHYSICIAN'S PRESCRIPTION EXTRAORDINARY.—A French physician is reported in the *Progres de* [illegible] to have asked for paper at the house of a poor patient to write his prescription and directions before he went away. There being no paper in the house, he wrote his *ordonnances* on a cupboard door in the room, and left, saying that any neighbour would explain it to those who might come in and read it. In their anxiety, however, to have no mistake made—and perhaps, too, from their having no near neighbour who was much of a scholar to read a prescription—the relatives of the sick man took the closet door off the hinges, and had the prescription carried on a man's shoulders to the *pharmacien's* in the neighbouring town.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Nothing this world can afford is of any value to those in whom sickness has extinguished the capacity for enjoyment. But the means for recovery are within their reach, they have only to avail themselves of Professor Holloway's matchless remedies, in order to cast off the maladies which are breaking down their energies, spirits, and constitution, and obtain a new hold of life and a new sense of its blessing. The Pills have effected extraordinary cures in cases of chronic diarrhœa, colic, &c.

BIRTHS.

Blunden—January 26, at Fitzwilliam-square, North, the wife of P. Blunden, Esq., of a son.

Goodbody—January 26, at Inchicore, King's County, the wife of Marcus Goodbody, Esq., of a daughter.

Graham—January 26, at No. 7, Mountjoy-place, the wife of Torrens Graham, Esq., of a son.

Kelly—January 25, in Dover-street, the wife of Sir [illegible] M.P., of a daughter.

Martin—January 27, at 109, Lower Gardiner-street, Mrs. Martin, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Howley and Shine—January 25, at the Metropolitan Church, [illegible]borough-street, by the Rev. Canon Pope, assisted by the Rev. [illegible] Lynch, S.J., P. C. Howley, Esq., of Cooga Lodge, county of [illegible], R.M., to Della Mary, eldest daughter of the late Jeremiah [illegible], Esq., of Coolyena House, county of Limerick.

Reeks and Cooper—January 24, at St. Barnabas, South [illegible], by the Rev. G. L. Langdon, rector of St. Paul's Cray, Captain Frederick Reeks, of the R.M.S. Pt. Company, to Margarette, widow of the late Edwin Cooper, Esq., [illegible] College, Dublin, daughter of J. Sedgwick Saunders, Esq., [illegible]ham, Surrey.

Robinson and Kidd—January 25, at the Cathedral, Armagh, [illegible] Robinson, Esq., M.D., of Warrenpoint, to Elizabeth, [illegible] of Thomas Kidd, Esq., J.P., Armagh.

DEATHS.

Campbell—At Pentridge Rectory, Dorset, Margaret Lowther [Camp]bell, widow of Lieutenant-Colonel Adam Gordon Campbell, [illegible] commanding her Majesty's 16th Regiment of Foot.

Doherty—January 26, at Bloomwood, Monkstown, [illegible] Petronella, wife of John Doherty, Esq., solicitor.

Fisher—January 24, at Hill Top, Midhurst, William Fisher, [illegible] the 82nd year of his age.

Goodbody—January 25, at Drayton Villa, Clara, Robert Goodbody, in the 79th year of his age.

Hardy—January 25, at Mosaphir-terrace, Kingstown, [illegible] daughter of the late Lieutenant-Colonel Joseph Hardy.

O'Reilly—January 27, at 30, Lower Mountpleasant-avenue, aged 35 years, Mr. James O'Reilly, of the [illegible] Grafton-street, of gastric fever, after a short illness. [illegible] will be conveyed to Glasnevin Cemetery, on Monday [illegible] 30th instant, at 10 o'clock.

Proby—January 23, Lady Charlotte Proby.

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STAMPED.				UNSTAMPED.
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Half-yearly	1	6	0	Half-yearly
Quarterly	0	13	0	Quarterly

Post Office Orders and Cheques to be made payable to LAWRENCE E. KNOX, 4, LOWER ABBEY-STREET.

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